FOR SALE at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household; Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and its officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court; Court of Requests; Police Establishment and its officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c.; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of Public Offices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants; Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Government's; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 8th Feb. 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to
THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,
which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper, is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 8th Feb. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.
PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES —FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES
No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1842. No. 8607

FOR MACAO—The Clipper Barque "*Christina*," A. I. at Lloyds, will positively sail on the 15th Instant.

For Freight of Opium only, or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 8th Feb. 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration (with an Exemplification of the Letters of the Administration with the copy of the Will annexed) of THOMAS POWELL Esquire, formerly a Lieut. Col. of Her Majesty's Fortieth Regiment of Foot, but late Lieut. Col. of Her Majesty's Sixth Regiment of Foot at Bombay in the East Indies deceased, limited to certain shares in the Bombay Bank standing in the name of the said THOMAS POWELL may be granted to STEPHEN DIGBY MURRAY, of Bombay British Merchant and Inhabitant, the constituted Attorney of JULIA POWELL, the Widow and Administratrix of the above named deceased.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of Feb., 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Coosulchund Keellabhoy* has contracted with *Mooljee Luckeemadass* to purchase a piece or parcel of land or Ground with a House and fruit trees standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, Copper Street, Assessed No. 12 in the neighbourhood of a garden of *Pollonjee Jewunjee* Appoo. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are requested to make the same known to the said purchaser at the shop of *Ramchund Govindjee* at Bazar Gate Street near the house of *Motechund Amichund* within eight days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom,—Dated 7th February 1842.

ખબર•દીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—કુશલચંદ•
કીલાભાઈએ•જમીનનો•કટકો•એક•તે•ઉપર
ઘેર•એક•તથા•કેટલાંએક•મેવાનાં•ઝાડ઼કોછે
તે•મુલજી•લખમીદાશ•પાશેથી•વેચાતો•લેવાનુ
શાટું•કીધુંછે—તે•બાહારકોટ•મજગાંમમાં•ફં
નશારા•વારમાંછે•તે•ઉપર•છાપાનો•આંક ૧૨
માંછે•તથા•પાલંનજી•જીવંનજી•અપુનાં•બાગ
ની•પડોશમાંછે—તે•ઉપર•કરએક•બોજ•અ
થવા•લેણો•નો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો• અથ
વા•બીજી•કાંઈ•રીતનો•દાવો•હોએતો•તેનાં
ઓને•જાણ•કરેચજે •આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•
મુદતમાં•ખરીદદારને•કોટમાં•બજારનાંદરવા
જાનાં•મોહોલામાં•રાંમચંદ•ગોવીનડજીનુ•દુકાં
ન•મોતીચંદ•અમીચંદનાં•ઘેર•આગળછે•તાંહાં
તેહને•જાહેર•કરે—મુદતપછી•કોઈનો•દાવો•
કબુલ•કરશે•નહી—તારીખ ૭ મી•ફેબરવારી
૧૮૪૨ ◆

REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at 7 P. M. of the 3d inst, the Tindal of the *Shibar Mugdoombux*, went to the Import Gate of the Musjeed Bunder to shew his Port Clearance, which the Custom House Officer MR. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR examined and found correct, and also examined the Shibar's Register, and on returning the latter document to the said Tindal, some one, then and there, snatched it out of his hands and ran away. A Reward of 10 Rupees will be given to any person who may give information that may lead to the apprehension of the offender upon conviction, on applying to *Baba Pagurkur* at the Shop of *Jamsetjee Hirjee* near the Import Gate of the said Bunder.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.
Superior Pale Golden Sherry in
Butts......................@ Rs 650
,, Hhds........................ ,, 350
,, Quarter Casks.............. ,, 170
,, Quart Bottles.............. ,, 18 to 24 ₩ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.
Superior Pale Sherry in Butts.........@ Rs 620
,, Hhds .... ,, 320
,, Quar. Cask.. ,, 160

J. W. O'CONNER, OF LONDON.
Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, @ Rs 24 ₩ doz.
Fine Old Port in Quart.............. ,, 20 ₩ do.
do. Pint............. ,, 10 ₩ do.
Sparkling Champagne.............. ,, 45 ₩ do.
Brandy in Quart.................... ,, 12 ₩ do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Rampart Row, 8th Feb. 1842.

FOR SALE.

A NICE Chesnut Arab Horse, fine action, well adapted for charger, height 14-1¼. Five years old, price Moderate. Apply to DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, at his office in the Fort.

FOR SALE at J. BARRON'S, a few Timing Watches with long Centre seconds Hands.
Meadow Street, Feb. 7th 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON Wednesday next the 9th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, Pieces of Grey Shirting, Jaconet, Chests of Hyson Green Tea, Window Glass of sizes, Silk Velvets of colors, Turkey Red Chintz, Furniture, Books, Silver ware; Embroidered Kincobs and Sarries, Bengal Towel, Horse Medicines, Hanging Lamps, Pictures, Double Barrelled Guns &c.

Also, some superior finished Double and Single Barrelled Pistols, by Hamburger and Co. sold to close an account, with several regulation Swords quite new and a large quantity of *Hard Ware*, consisting of Bolts, Files, Saws, Chissels, Cockbits, Screws, Hinges, Fish Hooks, Tools, Rasps, Sail and Packing Needles, Rat Traps, &c. *Fine Cutlery* on Cards, viz. Ladies' Scissors, Penknives, Kitchen and Pocket Knives.

An Invoice of Fresh Imported Saddlery, comprising plain and Shaftoed Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, with various spare articles.

At 1 P. M. 4 fresh imported Arab Horses, sound serviceable Chesnut Saddle Horse, a Chesnut Arab Saddle Horse sound and quiet 5 years old, a Palanquin, and any Horses or Carriages offering.

After which some rejected Preserves from Hoffman.

At 4 P. M. A Single Poled Tent.

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the matter of Wasdew Govindjee, an Insolvent, by the order of the Common Assignee.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction on the Premises, situated in Carpenter Street, near Duncan Road, all the Right, Title and Interest to the Ground, and House situated thereon, of the above named Insolvent at 4 P. M. on Thursday the 10th Instant. Title Deeds may be seen and particulars learnt at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—A superior made French Billiard Table in excellent order, with Cues, Maces, Marking Board, Cue stands, Pool and other Balls, spare tips with other appurtenance complete—Price Rs 550.

Also a large Black wand folding screen nearly new Price Rs 70.

May be seen at any time at the Mess Room at Colabah.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A Capital Sporting Cart in good order, price moderate, if not soon sold will be raffled.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Several superior Toned Cornopœans in cases complete with some well selected Music for Brass Bands. Also a Capital Chesnut Buggy Horse.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE—A very large sized Plate Glass Mirror in handsome gilt frame.—Apply as above.

FOR SALE.—A choice assortment of Bengal Mats of various sizes and of the best description.—For particulars apply to

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

LACQUERED WARE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a quantity of the above of very superior Ware comprising Cigar Boxes, Paper Ditto, Tea Caddies, &c. &c.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 16th instant, unless previously disposed of, a Carriage and pair of Horses, the Property of R. Mills Esq C. S. proceeded to England.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO'S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS day Tuesday the 8th instant. Messrs. BENNETT AND, Co., will submit to Public Sale, at a House (formerly occupied by the Reverend R. Y. Keays) opposite the Police Office, and adjoining the wood yard Mazagon, part of the Household Property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same consists of a small quantity of Silver Plate, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, a set of Jackwood Dining Tables, pairs of Damask Silk Couches, Horse hair spring Easy Chairs, Circular, Card, Sofa and Dressing Tables, Cupboards, Carpets, Chandeliers, Wall shades, Argand Hanging and Pedestal Lamps, Globe Lamps, China Matting, &c.,—and one double barrel Gun, by PARKER of London.

AT NOON.

One nearly new Shigram; one Pallankeen and one Garden Engine.

The Property on view and no Catalogue published.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 17th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit for Sale at his residence, the "Hermitage" on the Hill, near the Breach, without reserve, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's Ware, &c. of *J. Calder Stewart Esq.* returning to Europe. The same comprizes a handsome set of best Plated Dish Covers, Silver Ware, Rich Cut Glasses, Chandeliers, Handsome Argand and Hanging Lamps, Chiffoneers, best Jackwood Dining, and Blackwood Circular Sofa, Card, Bed and Dressing-Room Tables, Wardrobes, rich Europe Carpet, Damask Silk Couches, Ebony and Blackwood Easy Chairs, Drawing-Room Chairs, one four Post Bedstead, with Bedding complete, rich gilt Dinner Dessert and Tea Service, &c. Also, a few dozens of choice Wines, and a quantity of Cooking Materials.

At 1 P. M. *if not previously arranged for.*

The remainder (viz: the two months, March and April) of a Lease of the "Hermitage." And immediately afterwards, one pair of Handsome Carriage Horses, one serviceable Shigram Horse and Shigram, and one old Chariot.

☞ The property will be on view 3 days previous to the date of sale,—and Catalogues will be published and ready for delivery at the same time.

Bombay, 8th February, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm, which they strongly recommend, viz.—
In Butts.................................. Rs 800
Very superior Pale and Brown Sherry @ 26 Rs ₩ doz.
Fine old Mellow Port.............. 24 ,,
2d Growth Claret .... 24 ,,
Bombay, 8th Feb. 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.
In Butts............................ Rs 800
Superior Gold color Sherry........@ 22 Rs ₩ doz.
Old Port Wine.. .... 22 ,,

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1842.

MASON AND GILBERTSON'S INDIAN PALE ALE.

THE undersigned have just landed, a Batch of the above Burton Ale, which they strongly recommend to notice as being of excellent quality, Price 70 Rups. per Hhd.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 8th Feb., 1842.

WITTULDUSS BHOYCHUND & CO.

THIRD Bombay Minor Lottery on (16) sixteen reserved whole Tickets of the Tenth and last day's drawing of the First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842,—200 Chances at Co's Rupees 50 per chance, and half chance Rupees 25 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of............	2	Whole	Tickets.
1	Do. of..........	1	do.	do.
4	Do. of ½	2	do.	do
12	Do. of ¼	3	do.	do.
24	Do. of ⅛	3	do.	do.
64	Do. of 1/16	4	do.	do.
106	Prizes	15		
94	Blanks—for Blank holders	1	do.	do.
200	Tickets. Reserved	T. 16		

One of the above Tickets will be reserved for the benefit of the Blank Holders of our Lottery, and the Number of which will be published in the several News Papers, after the ninth day's drawing, and in the event of the same Ticket having come up a Prize in 10th or last day's drawing, the proceeds on which, after deducting the Projector's commission shall be divided amongst the 94 Blank holders equally.

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place at any Public Place on Monday the 28th instant, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M. the results of which will be inserted in the Public Papers for the information of the Subscribers.

Prizes will be delivered immediately after the drawing.

Tickets will be ready for sale on Monday the 3rd January 1842, and no Tickets will be delivered until paid for—Applications for Tickets to be made at the office of the Projectors opposite the General Post Office.

The sale of Tickets will cease an hour before that fixed for the drawing,

W. B, & Co,
Projectors.

Bombay Minor Lottery Office, opposite to the Genl. Post office, 8th February 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 3d Feb. 1842.

No. 80. By a resolution passed in the General Department under date 26th ultimo, the following arrangements have been made.

1st Grade Apprentice Mahomed attached to the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad, transferred to the Military Department.

Probationer Antonio Fernandez to be a 2d Grade Apprentice from the 9th ultimo, and attached to the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad, vice Mahomed.

No. 81. By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 31st ultimo, the following promotions have been sanctioned to fill vacancies in the Civil Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department.

To be 1st Grade Apprentices.

2d Grade Apprentice Dowlut Sing of the Civil Establishment at Nassick, date of rank, 14th Dec. 1841.

2d Grade Apprentice Meyputram of the Vaccinating Department N. E. Division of Guzerat, date of rank, 24th Dec. 1841.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1842.

No. 82. An order by Brigadier Farquharson, dated Kurrachee 14th Oct. 1841, appointing Serjeant John Rigg, 2d Compy. 2d Battalion Artillery, to perform the duties of Barrack Serjeant at that station from the above date is confirmed.

No. 83. Lieut. W. Loch, of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherries with leave of absence for one year, for the benefit of his health.

No. 84. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. G. Fraser of the 1st Eur. Regiment to act as 2d in command of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, during the absence of Lieut. Loch on sick certificate, or until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
4th February 1842.

1. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Belgaum, and of which Subedar Major Sheik Nudden of the 18th Regiment M. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

2. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Belgaum, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Captain G. J. Mant, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to conduct the proceedings, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

3. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Mary Margery Bell, widow of the late Serjeant J. Bell of the Ordnance department, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on the usual allowance, from the 18th Nov. 1841, agreeably to the regulations.

4. An order by Brigadier R. England K. H. dated Dadur 8th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Baxter to assume medical charge of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery and also to afford Medical aid to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, until further orders, is confirmed.

5 The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Baroda for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an Officer to Officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

6. An order by Brigadier R. England K. H. dated Dadur 1st ultimo, directing Surgeon Patch to proceed to Seebee as soon as practicable and resume medical charge of the 21st Regt. N. I. and details at that station, is confirmed.

7. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

2nd Gr. Rt. N. I.

Jemedar Obbliappa to be Native Adjutant, vice Jeet Sing deceased, date of appointment, 30th Jan. 1842.

8. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Infantry.—Ensign L. Scott from 4th Feb. to 4th March to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

Artillery.—Lieut. S. Turnbull from 4th to 20th of February, to remain at the Presidency.

24th Regt N. I.—Major R. Ord from 20th Feb. to 1st April to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

Staff.—Lieut. P. E. Warburton from 1st to 28th February, to remain on the Coast on private affairs.

5th February 1842.

1. The following orders by Brigadier P. Fearon, commg. Malwah Force, are confirmed.

An order dated 29th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon D. Davies, 7th Regt. N. I. to assume medical charge of the Staff, Artillery and 26th Regt. N. I. on the departure of Surgeon Sinclair.

An order dated 31st ultimo, directing Asst. Surgeon W. Neilson to receive medical charge of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry from that date.

2. Serjeant W. Berry of the 2d Battalion of Arty. is transferred to the Town Major's Non-Effective List, and appointed an Acting Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department vice McKoy deceased.

3. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

2d Gr. Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Schneider, from 7th to 20th Feb. to remain in Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in *Hindoostanee.*

7th February 1842.

1. Privates Abramjee Dawajee and Samieljee Israel of the 5th Regt. N. I. are attached to the Marine Battalion, until further orders.

2. The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer have obtained leave.

1st Regt. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. S. Vardon, from 1st to 28th Feb., in extension of medical certificate to remain at Mahableshwur.

2d Regt. Lt. Cav.—Major J. Brooks, from 1st to 28th Feb., on medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

2d Gr. Regt. N. I.—Major D. Forbes, Ensign W. F. Leeson, and Ensign J. Jermyn, from 7th to 28th Feb., on medical certificate to remain in Bombay.

4th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. G. C. Hughes, from 1st to 28th Feb., in extension on medical certificate to remain at Mahableshwur.

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. M. C. Ranclaud, do.
9th Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. H. Ford, do. do.
11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. N. Treasure, do. do.
20th do. do.—Lieut. Sir F. J. Ford, Bart. do.

Ordnance Dept.—Sub-Conductor J. Collelo, from 4th to 28th Feb., on medical certificate to remain in Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, February 5th, 1842.

The news of a renewal of hostilities at Canton referred to in our last has not been confirmed.

In Cabool the worst surmisses current have turned out to be true, and their influence in many ways operates againts this market. Money continues very scarce.

We quote to-day's prices of a number of the principal articles.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Broach Jumbooseer and Surat..(old..Rs. 85 a 87 per candy.
,, Contract for..........(new)..Rs. 100 a 403 ,,
Dholera and Gogo.............(old)..,, 80 a 82 ,,
(new)..,, 92 a 95 ,,
Oomrawuttee &c..............(old)..,, 85 a 90 ,,
(new)..,, 95 a 97 ,,
Komptah.............................,, 79 a 82 ,,
Barsee ....(old)..,, 85 ,,
(new)..,, 92 ,,
Sholapore.......................(old)..,, 77 ,,
Mangarole.............................,, 75 ,,
Tinnevelly.......................(old)..,, 98 ,,

OPIUM.—Has been sold at Rs. 670 a 680 per chest.
Balance of former year's importation........ Chests 2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 1st Instant. 6,151½
8,151½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 1st Instant. 3,521½
Remaining.... ....Chests 4,630½

CHINA PRODUCE.
Continues very dull.

EUROPE GOODS.
METALS.
ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Rs 25 a 25½ per candy.
SHEET IRON.—Rs 5¾ a 5⅞ per cwt.
HOOP ,, —Rs 5¾ a 5⅞ per cwt.
NAVAL ROD IRON (Square).—Rs 31 per candy.
(Round).—Rs. 34 ,,
SWEDISH IRON.—Rs. 50 a 50½
STEEL IN TUBS.—Rs 11¼ per cwt.
,, IN FAGGOTS.—Rs. 11½ per cwt.
SPELTER.—Rs. 19¾ per cwt.
LEAD PIGS.—Rs. 9 a 11 per cwt.
,, SHEET.—Rs. 11¼ a 11½ per cwt.
QUICKSILVER.—Rs. 81 per Md.
RED LEAD.—Rs. 10 per cwt.
WHITELEAD.—11 per cwt.
SAFFRON.—Rs. 19 at 19½ per lb.

COPPER.
BRAZIERS.—Rs. 64 a 64½ per cwt.
SHEATHING.—Rs 62 at 65 per cwt.
BOLT.—Rs 60 per cwt.
TILES.—Rs 53½ per cwt.
AMERICAN.—Rs 58 per cwt.
COCHINEAL.—Rs 2 per lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.
BILLS ON LONDON.—At 6 months sight. Nothing doing.
EXCHANGE ON CALCUTTA.—At 30 days sight Rs. 96 8 a 97.
,, ,, .—At 60 days sight Rs. 96 at 96 8.
,, ON MADRAS.—At 30 days sight, Rs. 97. 8 a 98.
ASIA BANK SHARES.—3 at Par.

FREIGHTS.
FREIGHTS TO ENGLAND.—Have risen to £3 and may advance still further.
,, TO CHINA.—They cannot now be quoted above Rs. 18 per Candy, for Cotton to Macao.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER.
BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy. Rs. as.	Sell. Rs. as.
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000	104-8	105
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	104-8	105
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000	104-8	105
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,290	104-8	105
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1829-30	104-8	105
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1832-33	91	91-8
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs	84	85-8
Five ₩ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	107-8	108
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1841-42	98	98-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	96-8	97
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	96	96-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	97-8	98
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₩ 100 Dollars..		206
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight		2-0½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	1 11¾	1 11¾

Price of Bullion and Specie.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as
Spanish Dollars whole ♥ 100	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ♥ 100	220 4	220-8
German Crowns ♥ 100	215	215-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ♥ £ Stg.	11-12	12
Sycee Silver large ingots ♥ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ♥ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares	118	118-8
Asia Bank Shares		3 5 Par

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	2 8 0 a 3 0 0 ♥ Ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0 do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do
Ditto Bushire	2 0 8 do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Feb. 3d. Her Majesty's Ship Endymion, Captain the Hon'ble F. W. Grey, from Aden 13th January.

Do. 5th. The East India Company's Pattimar Bhima, Moossajee Peerbhoy, Native Commander from Surat.

Do. 6th. East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Moosjee Ally Syrung, from Surat.

Do. 7th. Hon'ble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger,—Desbrowe, Commanding, from Karrack 22d Jany.

Passengers.—Lieuts. Woodhouse, and Leith, 40 Non-Commissioned Rank and File, 5 Public Followers, 2 Private Followers, 5 Cooks of the 1st Bombay European Regt.

Intelligence.—Left laying at Karrack the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, Schooner Mahi and Gun Boat Dee. Some Buggalows were seen on different days.

Departures.

February 4th. Ship Cumbrian, R. Dring, master to Cape of Good Hope & London.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, one Child and 2 Servants. Captain and Mrs. Donnelly, and 2 Children, 8 Invalids, and 2 Servants.

Do. do. Ship Futtay Rahimon, Saboo bin Tyab, Naiquedah, to Judda.

Passengers.—3 Moor Men.

Do. 5th. Ship St. Vincent, Alex. Brown, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do. Ship Drongan, J. Johnston, master, to Macao.

Passengers.—5 Natives.

Do. do. Barque Colonist, Thomas Leisk, Master, to Singapore.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Steamer Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Mar
Mertoun	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	10th Feb
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	10th Feb
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	despatch
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	
Adam Lodge	Gisberne Menzies & co	Liverpool	
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co	Calcutta	10th Feb
Actress	Higginson & Cardwell	Calcutta	
Wild Irish Girl	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	10th Feb
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & co	China	25th Feb
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	19th Feb
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co	China	
Christina	Frith & co	China	12th Feb
William Perrin	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Devonport	Frith & co	China	despatch
Ruparel		China	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	China	
Colonist	Skinner & co	Singapore	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhiccajee & co		
Mor	Remington & co		
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co		
Christiana	W. Elsam & co		
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Margaret			
Lady Lilford	Foster & co		
Colchester	Remington & co		
Wave	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co		
...gnada	Foster & co		
...trinsic	W. & T. Edmonds & co		
...riends	Daood Cassoon		
...harlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co		
...sso	Foster & co		
...ken	Forbes & co		
...rnwallis	K. Motichund		

H. C. Steamers { Atalanta, Zenobia, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria, Auckland

H. C. Brig Taptee

" " Tender Cardiva

" " Sloop Elphinstone

" " Schooner. Emily

" " " Maldiva

" " Cutter Nurbuddah

" " E. Ship Hastings

The Light Vessel at the Rock Station

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Jan. 26th.—English Ship Prince Albert, R. Richards, from Bombay 22d Dec.; English Brig John Brown, J. Rugless, from Mauritius 25th Nov., and the French Barque Medicea, Manuse, from Bourbon 14th Dec.

English ship Lord Hungerford, William Pigott, from London 3d Sept.; English Brig Jessy, J. Auld, from Penang 31st Dec.

27th.—American Ship Argo, N. S. Asgood, from New York 8th Oct.

French Ship Suffren, Weisbrod, from Bourbon 15th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Prince Albert.—Mrs. Richardson and family; mr. and mrs. Burkinyoung; miss Burkinyoung, and mr. Lodge.

Per Medicea. Mr. Duvergne.

Per Argo.—Mr. W. H. Whitney, clerk.

Per Lord Hungerford, from London. Mrs. Hills, and mrs. Griffiths; misses Griffiths, Fabian, Stanford, and E. Stanford; 2 misses Hills; capt. Stanford, H. M. 9th regt., in command of troops; mr. Reid, B. C. S.; messrs. Hills and Griffiths; lieutenant Jackson, H. M. 63d regt.; dr. McCosh; ensigns Annesley and Masterson, H. M. 63d regt.; messrs. Robson, J. Robson, Purvis, Briggs, Smith, and J. P. Griffiths, cadets master Stanford; 174 of H. M.'s troops 9 women and 8 children.

Per Jessy, from Penang.—Capt. Smith, late of the Barque Victoria, of Penang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 25, Brig Arethusa, Jas. Clarke, from Calcutta 4th and Vizagapatam 10th Dec. 1841, Coringa 16th and Masulipatam, 21st January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Webb. Miss Rogers and S. Jameson Esq.

January 27, Schooner Minerva, T. Daniel, from Maulmain 15th January.

Passengers.—Miss Eliza Miller, Miss M. McKaigue, 4 Native men Servants and 120 Commissariat Bearers.

Do. 27, Barque Cleveland, Wm. Marley, from Singapore 29th Dec, Malacca 3rd and Penang 15th instant.

Passengers.—Mrs. Mackenzie and 4 children, 13 Invalids, 14 native servants.

Do. 27, Brig Union, P. Hodson, from Coringa 15th, Masulipatam 19th, and Pondicherry 25th instant.

Passengers.—One Mogul and Portuguese servant.

DEPARTURE.—January 25, Brig Buccaneer, F. Barker, to Trincomalee and Colombo.

Do. 26, Barque Inez, G. Hodson, to the Northern Ports.

Passengers.—Mrs. Jamieson, Master Jamieson, Sergeant McCombe and family.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Feb. 2d. Assistant Surgeon S. D. Milligan, I. N. from Persian Gulph.

Do. 4th. Lieut. H. Rudd, Poona Police Corps, from Poonah.

Do. do. Ensign J. P. Warfield, 2d Lt. Infantry from Poonah.

Do. 5th. Capt. J. Pope, 17th Regt. N. I. from Mhow.

Do. do. Ensign F. Poyson do. do. from do.

Do. do. Ensign G. Young do. do. from do.

Do. do. Ensign J. H. Palin do. do. from do.

Do. do. Lieut. J. Miles do. do. from do.

Do. do. Lieut. Manger do. do. from do.

Do. do. Lieut. Godfrey do do. from do.

Do. do. Lieut. Scott do. do. from do.

Do. do. Assistant Surgeon Hamilton, do. from do.

Do. do. Captain W. Kaine. Do. do. from do.

Do. do. Lieutenant F. Jackson, 62d Regt. Bengal N. I.

Do. do. Lieutenant Ponsonby, 17th Regt. N. I. from Mhow.

Do. 7th. Lieutenant W. S. Jacob, G. T. Survey, from Deckan.

Departures.

Feb. 4th. Captain Donnelly, Staff, to Sea.

Do. 5th. Captain Hennell, Resdt. Persian Gulph to Neilgherries.

Do. do. Lieut. F. Forbes, 3rd Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.

Do. 6th. Assistant Surgeon A. Campbell, H. M. 22d Rt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, the 5th Instant, the Lady of Henry Cormack Esq. of a daughter.

AGRA.

BIRTHS.

At Agra, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, the Lady of Capt. Joseph Graham, Thuggee Department, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 20th instant, the Lady of A. Long, Esq. C. S., of a son.

At Shajehanpore, on the 21st January, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant G. Bristow, of a son.

At Allahabad, on Friday, the 1st Jan. Mrs. T. J. Saunders, of a daughter

At Agra, on the 27th January, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon J. Macintyre, 61st Regt. N. I. of a daughter, still-born.

At Haupper, on the morning of the 21st Jan. the wife of Mr. J. Pocock, of a daughter.

At Haupper, on the 23rd Dec., the wife of Mr. W. Trotter, of a daughter.

At Allyghur, on the 20th January, the wife of Quarter Master Serjeant Young, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Agra, on the 26th instant, of bilious cholera, Mr. James Black, of the Civil Auditor's Office, N. W. Provinces, aged 50 years and 9 months.

At Ellichpoor, on the morning of the 17th Jan. Peter Valantine, the infant son of Mr. A. D'Monte, aged 3 years and 18 days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Kurnaul, on the 28th Dec. mrs. M. A. Ensor, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d January, mrs. F. Saupin, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 18th January, the wife of mr. Tilbury, of a son.

On the 19th Jan., the lady of M. D. Domball, esq. of Ramnaghur, Jessore, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 20th Jan. the lady of A. Lang, esq., C. S., of a son.

At Kurnaul, on the 9th Jan. the lady of H. Lindsay, esq., 3d L. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on Monday, the 24th Jan. by the rev. Henry Fisher, Thomas Charles Cadogan, Esq. to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Gadney, Esq. of Oxford.

At Chittagong, on Wednesday, the 19th Jan. by the venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, T. S. Kelsall, Esq. of Calcutta, to Harriet Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of the late G. Richardson, Esq. of the Bengal C. S.

At Serampore, on the 22d Jan., R. H. H. Dick, esq., to miss Matilda Pereira.

At Barrackpore, on the 23d Jan., W. Woolley, to miss Jane Mendies.

At Barrackpore on the 24th Jan., C. R. Fleming, esq., to miss Henrietta Taylor.

DEATHS.

At Kurnaul, on the 10th Jan. mrs. Mary Ann Ensor, wife of mr. assist. apothecary Edward Ensor, aged 27 years, 3 months and 27 days

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 25th January, Theophilus Lloyd, esq. indigo planter, aged 37 years.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 23d Jan., of cholera, Francis Jenkins Bruce, aged 4½ years, son of C. A. Bruce, esq., of Jyepore, Upper Assam.

At Serampore, on the 8th Jan. Wm. Wheeley Baker, esq eldest son of the late col. Wm. Baker, of the Beng. infantry, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends—aged 36 years, 7 months and 5 days.

At Massoorie, on the 24th Dec. lieut.-col. James Bourdieu, 22d regt N. I. aged 51 years, deeply lamented.

At Simla, on the morning of the 12th Jan. Juliet Ada Mina, the beloved and lamented child of capt Aylesford Austruther, 54th regt. N. I. aged 1 year and 2 months.

CALENDAR, FEB. 28 DAYS, 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	8	Shrove Tuesday.	9 59	10 22	
W.	9	Ash Wednesday.	10 43	11 3	
Th.	10		11 22	11 40	
F.	11		11 58	0 1	● 10 4 46 A.
Sa.	12		0 27	0 39	
Sun	13	Quodragesima---1st Sunday in Lent.	0 52	1 5	
M.	14	Valentine.	1 20	1 33	

North West Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, JAN. 26.

CABUL.—Our last number gave out the rumour of Major Pottinger having recommenced the treaty of capitulation which had been broken off by the envoy's murder, and that he, in his turn, had been obliged to leave the matter in an unsettled state, having been attacked in the entrenched Camp by the Affghans, subsequently came in a letter from the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass reporting that a victory had been gained by our troops over the insurgents, and we were fondly flattering ourselves that matters, for the present, had taken a more favourable turn, and that our friends, at any rate, had some chance of securing their retreat upon more reciprocal terms than otherwise might have been expected, when we received accounts, which from their source we believe to be authentic, that dispatches have actually been received not only from Cabul but, Jellalabad and Peshawar all agreeing in the fact of a capitulation which we cannot but deem ignominious. The subject of our letters, which have reached from various quarters at one and the same time, is nearly as follows. Our guns, money and ammunition are *surrendered* to the enemy, our sick and wounded remain, until it be possible to remove them, in Cabul; and our hostages, six in number, namely Captain Walsh Madras Army, Lieuts. Airey of the Buffs, Conolly, Thain, and Capt. Warburton of the Artillery, also remain, the parties signing the treaty (truce or whatever name it may be dignified by) are Major Pottinger, General Elphinstone, Colonel Shelton, Brigadier Anquetil and Colonel Chambers. There is no mention made of Affghan hostages. General Sale had been ordered to vacate Jellalabad and had refused to do so and he is comparatively safe. It is reported that the messenger who brought General Elphinstone's letter to General Sale was also charged with letters to the different Chiefs to harrass our troops.

Another letter says that the part of the treaty relating to the treasure, ammunition, and hostages, had been effected by the late Envoy before his death, and that the order for General Sale to evacuate Jellalabad was obtained by the Affghans before the conference took place. Our last letter from Peshawur, inserted in Saturday's number, mentioned that there was a probability of Sale's retreating upon that place, but we made no remark upon the passage, as we thought, at that time, that it was merely a mistake; all correspondents, however, affirm that the General refused to march out, and that there is every prospect of another fight in that quarter, the fortress being again invested; this may be true, as it is many days since we have had any *regular* correspondence from Jellalabad. The Khyber pass beyond Ali Musjid is stated to be closed, and great fears are entertained of Colonel Wild not being able to push on two battalions, to Sale's assistance.

QUETTAH.—A letter from Quetta of the 7th Inst. mentions the arrival of communication, from Candahar of the 31st ultimo through a secret channel, all public communication being closed. It confirms the account of the murder of Captain Golding; his Corps of Jan Baz had been ordered out on service towards Girisk, when they mutinied and murdered their leader. Lieut. Pattenson of the 2d Bengal N. I. was with him but escaped desperately wounded *in eleven places*; this Officer must have a charmed life for, although generally coming off with a due share of wounds he manages to escape; he is also doing well and is not considered in danger. The mutineers then decamped in the direction of the rebel leader's Camp at Dhalah but were pursued and overtaken about 10 miles off by Captain Leeson of the Shah's 1st Cavalry with about 250 men; a good fight ensued and the rebels were forced to give way after losing 30 or 40 men; their Sirdar was wounded but escaped. The City of Candahar is quiet although the conduct of the Jan Baz caused a sensation. The Native Garrison of Girisk holds well. Kelat-i-Ghilzie has not been approached by the enemy and, being strong, will be found a most important post whenever circumstances allow the field to be taken again. The Shah's son Sufder Jung has left Candahar and it is not known where he has gone to, it behoves our politicals to be on the look out, however.

Every thing was perfectly quiet at Quettah.

GENERAL POLLOCK.—The Brigade under General Pollock had all got safely across the Chenab on the 29th instent, and it was supposed that having heard of the halt of Colonel Wild's Brigade, they would push on without delay. The Camp was plentifully supplied with *news*, among other reports it was said that Acbar Khan had himself met his death, but by whom the blow was dealt was not known. The report of General Sale having been ordered to vacate Jellalabad and of that city being surrounded by the Khyberies was also prevalent.

Until this morning we have not had any of our papers which during the late affairs in Affghanistan, we continued, to send forward, returned to us. The first has now arrived addressed to Lieut. Rattray with "dead" written upon it; how many addressed to other victims may perhaps, in their return, bear us the first real intelligence of the sad destruction of which we fear we know not one half. The unfortunate officer above alluded to,—one of the first victims of Affghan revenge—was most treacherously butchered, whilst walking in his garden between two rows of recruits drawn out for his approval, by a band of hired ruffians who rushed upon and overpowered him.

AGRA UKHBAR, JAN. 27.

The Cabool tragedy is drawing rapidly to a close. The following dismal—dismal in whatever way we view it,—intelligence, has reached us, and we fear it is not only substantially but literally true. Comment on it were useless, but this much may be said, that if Lord Auckland does not at once make a vigorous use of the ample resources at his disposal, the British Indian Empire will be shaken to its very base, and he himself deserve to be *impeached*, if indeed, *his* punishment, could in any way compensate for the deep and lasting stain that his frantic policy has brought down upon the British name.

The intelligence is as follows—it is communicated by a correspondent with the Force now proceeding to relieve—or is it to meet the fugitives who fought their way through a host of foes—made powerful by our own recklessness. He states that a letter had been received by Captain McGregor from Major Eldred Pottinger, which contained a requisition from the latter Officer, that the Troops at Jellalabad should evacuate that town and return to India, *in conformity with a treaty entered into by Major P——— and General Elphinstone,* with the present Government of Cabool!* To this requisition Captain McGregor and General Sale refused to accede, until they were satisfied of the guarantee that had been given for their safety, and that of the Troops at Jellalabad, for, they added, that they had certain information, of Ukbur Khan, Dost Moohumud's son, having sent emissaries to induce the tribes around and near Jellalabad to rise and destroy the British force on their contemplated retreat to India. In this determination, General Sale and Captain McGregor made a sound use of the discretion reposed in them. At Jellalabad, General Sale can hold his position unless he be beset by an overwhelming force, which, if the report of disunion amongst the Ghilzies and other Chiefs be true, is not likely to assemble.

Letters had been received in camp from Captain Macgregor, from Jellalabad, dated the 12th January and from Cabool, the 4th of the same month. According to the latter, the new King of Affghanistan—the self elected ruler of the Affghans, was Teeran Khan. Our rejected and detested monarch, Shah Soojah, was in the Bala Hissar, defending himself with the energy of despair. The terrible fate that he knew awaited him should he fall into the hands of his subjects, had aroused him from his usual torpor. A report also was received, that Ukhbar Khan, the cowardly and treacherous assassin of Sir W. McNaghten, had himself been murdered. This is at least one good item in the dark and cheerless catalogue.

It now appears that the envoy had concluded a treaty with the Affghan Chiefs and had given up 6 hostages, Guns, money, &c. The troops were to have marched the day after the interview which ended in his assassination; and with that little hopes of being unmolested in their march, as the Affghan Chiefs, even had they the desire, had not the power to protect them.

Such are the last accounts we have received of the position of affairs in Affghanistan, and we look with unmixed anxiety for further intelligence. We confess with pain that we despair of the safety of the force there, nay, we might almost add, of all the troops at present beyond the Sutlej, unless a further force of 10,000 men, with a strong train of Artillery be pushed on without delay.

PESHAWUR.—Our accounts from Peshawur are hardly less discouraging than those from Cabool: the Seikh Chiefs had agreed to hold Alee Musjid for the passage of our troops, but Brigadier Wild was doubtful—to doubt in such a case!—of their sincerity, and wishing on the one hand, to keep open his communication with Peshawur, and unwilling on the other, to weaken his force by detaching a regiment to co-operate with the Seikhs, he remained where he was—in statu quo. While the gallant Brigadier was thus inactive and doubting, Alee Musjid was attacked by 1,500 Khyburrees, one effect of which was to dissipate the Colonel's doubts. He immediately detached two Regts. to re-inforce the post. Such at this time, was the feeling of the Brigade, that express after express was arriving at General Pollock's Camp, urging his rapid advance. This feeling may be accounted for from the serious and dispiriting want under which the force laboured, that of Artillery. The guns originally intended to accompany Colonel Wild, were, by an order from the Commander-in-Chief—conceived surely in some moment of infatuation, or paralyzed judgement—sent back to Ferozepore. The guns furnished so unwillingly by the Seikhs, are hardly serviceable. Their carriages were so useless that new ones were obliged to be made. They had, however, been liberally supplied with round shot by General Avitabile, who is disposed to assist us to the utmost, but so far are the Seikhs from sharing the desire, that, so we understand, General Pollock had been obliged to represent to Mr. Clarke the total want of assistance of the Local Authorities, particularly at the passage of the Chunab and the other rivers.

AGRA.—We understand Colonel Vincent, has been appointed to the command of Agra, in succession to General Pollock.

Mr. LeBas, Civil Service, proceeded to Bombay, en route to Europe, on the 22d instant.

Jhunkao Row, the Gwalior Rajah, is said to be dangerously ill. His death would be embarrassing now.

Colonel Stubbs is on his return, to reassume the command of Scindiah's reformed Contingent.

JANUARY 29.

The details that have reached us are as follows; and it is their minuteness, chiefly, that forces conviction upon us. A letter was received at Agra from Cabool, dated the 4th of January, in which it was stated that a treaty had been made with the Insurgents, by which our Troops were to be permitted to march for Jullalabad, taking with them their side arms and pouch ammunition, but abandoning their guns, stores, ordnance, and the treasury, as well as their sick and wounded. This treaty was signed by General Elphinstone, Major Pottinger, Colonels Shelton, Anquetil and Chambers, and for its due fulfilment—which is certainly a most unaccountable feature in the affair—*six Hostages, were given by us!* all Officers, whose names the *Delhee Gazette* publishes.† What portions of the treaty, we were likely to disregard, or to what it was necessary to bind us, by taking hostages from us, it is impossible to say. Our troops having once entered into such a treaty, must have been anxious to fulfil it to the letter and Hostages as regarded *it*, were unnecessary. It was, we who should have obtained the Hostages, but those who could have entered into a treaty at all with such savages, were hardly in a condition to perceive the bearings of this or any other feature of it. It was signed on the 4th and the day following the troops commenced their melancholy march accompanied by the ladies and children who were in the camp. They proceeded unmolested till the second march, when they were attacked, but succeeded in driving off the enemy with loss. The attack was renewed on the 3rd day, when we suffered severely, and on the 4th the enemy came down in very strong force and—so it is said—completely cut up the remaining portion of our troops, with the exception of Colonel Anquetil. This Officer with 200 men of the Queen's 44th, continued their march and had made some way to Jullalabad, when they were again beset by overpowering numbers. Colonel A—— was killed and the whole annihilated. Two persons, it is said, alone reached Jullalabad, Dr. Brydon of the 5th Native Infantry and a trooper or sepoy. Dr. B—— reported there, the deaths of Colonel Anquetil and Lieut. Sturt, and of 16 other Officers, and as no further fugitives had reached Jullalabad, the safety of more of the Force was despaired of. The ladies and children returned on the 2nd day of the march, unable to endure the intense cold. What their fate may be, it is painful to conjecture, but let us hope the best.

Such are the details that have reached us of this fearful massacre—fearful whether we consider it as a severe national blow, or as the source of deep private distress. To the latter we can give our full sympathy, but the other calls for a more serious feeling as being the act of those to whom have so foolishly been intrusted the management of this important Empire, and to whom we look for protection—for at such a crisis this latter is a thought that will force itself upon us. But until the melancholy account is confirmed or contradicted, it would obviously be objectionable to make it the subject of lengthened remarks. A solitary report has indeed reached us, that our Troops were still in their entrenched camp and so far safe. But deeply anxious as we are to think so, the opposite, report is strongly supported by details and other circumstances, that we fear render it too probable. In indeed wants confirmation, and so it will, if true, for a length of time, and the first official acknowledgement the public will receive, will be in those active measures which such a calamity must call forth, even from the Indian Government at present constituted. But though confirmation be wanting, there are signs which convey a gloomy and serious impression. The sudden movement of fresh Troops in the direction of the N. W. mysterious closetings at head Quarters and the rapid transit of expresses, have all meaning and tell of some disastrous occurrence. The evacuation of Cabool and the subsequent attack upon our Troops have, we think, occurred, but the extent of the massacre may have been exaggerated, and we may fairly entertain hopes that the number of those saved, may eventually form a fair portion of the whole. But the horrid custom of the Affghans of cutting off the heads of all of distinction who fall under their treachery, leaves us little to hope for, as regards the safety of our Officers. Some Europeans may probably effect their escape.

The latest accounts we can learn from Jellalabad are not favourable; it was feared that the Insurgents at Cabool would use the guns left there so reduce it. Even in the hands of unskilful Gunners, the effect would soon be decisive against defences to weak as those of Jellalabad. We may, however, be confident that all that skill and courage could do would be done by the garrison, and much, we fear, will they have been tried, if Colonel Wild's arrangements were not superior to those he had at first tried. From his Brigade the news is nearly as bad as it can be; but we refrain for the present from alluding more explicitly to it. Something of activity is, however, being displayed on the Frontier. The 1st Cavalry, 19th and 33d Regiments Native Infantry have crossed the Sutlege, and the 6th and 55th Regiments were to have marched from Kurnal on the 25th. The 3rd Dragoons had moved or received orders to move on the 24th But there do not appear to be any movements of Artillery, the most indispensable as it is the most important part of a force. It inspirits those with whom it is—and if certain reports be true, our native Regiments require some encouragement—while it awes and dispirits an enemy. Napolean considered that a Brigade of guns and two Regiments of Cavalry, were equal to 10,000 men, but those amongst us know neither Napoleon nor his views.

There is a report current—and it is the only one of the many that are so to which we can turn with any satisfaction—that negotiations are on foot for the transfer of Peshawur and Mooltan to the British Government. This shows something like returning sense in the Council Chamber, and will if anything can, enable us to retrieve our lost position. Possessed of this tract of country we gain all that the acquisition of Affghanistan would give, if we could hold it which we never can. It is said Khurek Singh is willing to meet our views, but that the Seikh Chiefs are violently opposed to them, in which case they must be taught obedience to the wishes of their legal Head.

We were misinformed in stating that Her Majesty's 39th were ordered to Cawnpore. They will be stationed here as originally intended. They are to be at Saugor on the 1st proximo.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot and Staff have arrived at Bareilly. The gallant General is expected to be here on the 15th proximo.

One of those little affairs, which are said to produce a great sensation, has just occurred at Meerut, in a Gallant and Royal Regiment, rather noted for its obliging efforts to supply such pleasant excitement to society. The injured husband—our readers need not be told more particularly what the affair was—is a gallant Captain, and the disturber of his happiness a gay Cornet in the same Regiment. The third party in the affair left not only her husband but her children—two or three, it is said. The injured and injuring parties exchanged shots, but without effect. We have received more than one communication on the affair, couched in terms of virtuous indignation at the conduct of the guilty lovers, but as such affairs appear to be merely "a way" the gallant Regiment has got (though perhaps not a very good way) their publication is unnecessary.

Prince Saltakoff arrived at Bhurtpore on the 20th, and was received as was becoming "en Prince." He remained two days and continued his tour.

Just as our paper was going to Press, the following reached us:—

"Dr. Brydon arrived at Jellalabad on the 9th. He mentions having left a body of 200 of Her Majesty's 44th at Jugaunk, and that 16 Officers had been killed, but no expectations were entertained at Jellalabad of the escape of any others of the force.

General Sale and Captain McGregor had determined to hold out to the last, but unfortunately the parapets of the fort are not shot proof."

* If it be true and we think it is, that we were correct in announcing the death of this officer, we may still entertain doubts of this treaty having been entered into.

† Captain Walsh Madras Army, Lieutenant Airey of the Buffs, Conolly, Thain and Captain Warburton of the Artillery. The *Gazette* omits one name.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1842.

We have received the *Delhi Gazette* of the 26th and the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 27th and 29th January. Copious extracts will be found in a previous column. The Khybur pass is said to be closed. Colonel Wild has detached two regiments to reinforce the Seikh garrison of Ali Musjeed, which had been attacked by the Khyburrees.

It appears that Major Pottinger actually agreed to the evacuation of Jellalabad. Orders to this effect were sent to Major General Sale who very properly refused to comply with them. It is reported that a chief named Teeran Khan has assumed the title of King of Affghanistan and that Ukhbar Khan has been murdered.

It is rumoured that the Affghans have reinvested Jellalabad.

The force under the command of General Pollock crossed the Chenab on the 19th January.

Calcutta papers to the 28th and Madras to the 29th ultimo have arrived, but contain intelligence of importance.

A rumour has, for the last three days, been very prevalent in the bazars of Bombay, to the effect, that the Belooches had made a successful attack on the British troops at Dadur, and that the latter had suffered severely. This account has also been published in a native paper, but it's authenticity is not vouched for. According to the native reports all the store were seized by the enemy, and Captain Davidson of the Bombay Commissariat killed. The intelligence circulated amongst the natives relative to the late disastrous events in Cabul has been so frequently in advance of that obtained from other sources and has been so often verified, that we are inclined to attach more credit than we otherwise should to the report of the attack on Dadur. We have however no wish to be alarmists; more especially as we know that private letters dated the 17th January have arrived from Officers stationed at Dadur. At that time all was quiet. A few days will enable us to speak with certainty of what may have since occurred.

We have much pleasure in calling public attention to the Bombay Races, which are now on the eve of commencement.

It appears that much dissatisfaction was felt at the arrangements made for accommodating passengers, to Suez, by the last steamer. It is said that priority in engaging a passage was not regarded as a claim for a cabin, and that all depended on the good will of the Indian Naval authorities. We can scarcely credit the existence of such practices. At any rate the subject requires investigation. If the report be true, the Government is bound to prevent the recurrence of the evil. We have heard that one lady, in extremely delicate health, whose passage had been engaged for four months, was compelled to put up with a saloon berth.

We are indebted to our Ellichpoor correspondent for the following account of the capture of a mud fort in Scindiah's territory. The object was achieved without bloodshed principally through the gallantry and decision of Captain Robinson.

"I hasten to give the substance of information received from Banodah to the effect, that in consequence of permission received from the Resident at Gwalior, late on the night of the 26th January, three Companies of Infantry, two Guns and a Troop of Horse from the Ellichpoor Division, at the outpost of Waclah under the immediate command of Brigadier Twemlow moved immediately to invest Banodah, a small mud Ghurree in Scindia's country, and, where it was known, that a small body of Rohillas had for many months, if not for the last two years, taken up their residence. On the arrival of the detachment about day break within two or three miles of the place, the Troop of Cavalry under the immediate command of the Brigadier's personal staff, Captain Hugh Robinson dashed forward and effectually surrounded the place. Captain Robinson personally requiring the Garrison to surrender unconditionally; which they did. Some of the Jemedars having come out: Captain Robinson took them to the Brigadier as the detachment were nearing the Ghurree, when soon after the whole Garrison consisting of 46 men surrendered themselves and were immediately disarmed. During the day 25 other prisoners were brought into camp by Cavalry sent to patrol the neighbouring villages. The Rohillas evince no disposition whatever to oppose our troops. They represent themselves to be a body in the service of the Jagheerdhar of Banodah, and that a portion of the country having been made over to them for the recovery of money partly lent by them to the Jagheerdhar, and partly accruing from arrears of pay due to them, they remained to recover the same. It is said some five or six of the Rohillas who were movers in the late insurrection at Jamode have been recognised among the party, this remains however to be brought home to them. The authorities on this side have been for sometime in possession of the sentiments of the Rohilla party now made prisoners to the effect, viz. That not having been a party concerned in the insurrections in this country, they had nothing to fear, and while they remained for the purpose of collecting the sums of money justly due them, they would if required, however oppressive such a mandate would fail upon them, quit the country, that their object was not to involve themselves with troops commanded by British Officers, that rather than do so, they would relinquish their claims adding that if the troops did appear before the place, they would immediately surrender. This Mr. Editor they have, as it has appeared, done. I believe the correspondence which took place with them is in writing and will bear out what I now write. The Rohilla's are right good soldiers. As a soldier's friend, I wish all those who it may be proved have not taken part in the late insurrection in H. Highness the Nizam's country, may have their arms restored to them speedily, and compensation made for the severe handling they may have received at our hands. If what they state regarding the sums of money due to them be founded on truth, I hope that Scindia's Government in justice to these unfortunate men will call upon the Jagheerdhar to pay them."

We are indebted to the *Calcutta Courier* for the following extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter of the 1st December 1841, relative to the retention of staff appointments, by officers promoted to the rank of Major General by the late Brevet.

"The General Brevet, which has last been announced, having promoted to the Rank of Major General all the Colonels in our Service, and no Lieutenant Colonels being for the present eligible for promotion as Colonels, we have thought it right to suspend that part of the Regulations which precludes Major Generals in our Army from holding the appointments of Brigadiers, and to permit, until further orders, the selection of Major Generals for those Commands in the same manner, and for the same tour of Service as if their promotion to that rank had not taken place.

"Upon the occasion of the last General Brevet viz. that of June 1838, we in consideration of the large addition then made to the number of Major Generals authorized the continuance of Officers in the appointments specified in the margin, notwithstanding their promotion to that rank. Present circumstances being similar to those which then prevailed, we have resolved that the same measure of relief shall be granted to the Colonels now promoted.

Secretary to Government Military Department.
Adjutant General.
Quarter Masters General.
Commissary General.
Military Auditor General.
Surveyor General.
Judge Advocate General.
Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts or Garrisons.

We have further resolved, that Major Generals holding Staff Appointments, for which no tour of Service is fixed, but who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been required to vacate on promotion to their present rank, shall not be permitted to continue in their Offices beyond five years from the date of the promotions now announced."

It would appear that the Bombay Government is preparing for the despatch of a strong force to Scinde. In consequence of the services of the 17th Regiment N. I. being required North of the Indus, the 10th Native Infantry will remain at Aden until further orders.

It is also rumoured that the 13th, 14th and 19th Regiments are to proceed to Kurachee. This will be re-

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ther hard on the last named corps, which not only consists almost entirely of recruits, but was present in Lord Keane's campaign.

A detachment of Her Majesty's 22d Regiment, consisting of five hundred bayonets, will leave Khundalla, to-day, *en route* for the Presidency. They will be encamped on the esplanade, until vessels are ready to take them to Kurachee.

We may expect the arrival of the steamer with the overland mail of the 4th January on or about Thursday next.

Her Majesty's Ship *Endymion* which arrived at this port from the Red Sea on the 3d instant, will sail on Saturday next for Calcutta, touching at Trincomallee and Madras. She may be looked for in the Hooghly, about the middle of March.

It is generally expected that the *Endymion* will convey Lord Auckland to England, as the *Cumbrian*, which is bringing out the new Governor General, is destined to reinforce the China fleet. The *Endymion's* services would doubtless be acceptable in the same quarter. The crew would appear to have been particularly well trained to the use of their guns. Letters from Aden mention that their shot and shell practice when at that place was very superior and excited the admiration of all who beheld it. In the present state of affairs, we cannot but conceive that it would be much more creditable to Lord Auckland were he to proceed to England in a merchant ship and not deprive the Admiral of the assistance of a highly efficient frigate.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

The *Jellinghee* in tow of the *Lord Wm. Bentick*, left Calcutta this-day for the Upper Provinces, with the following passengers :—

For Allahabad.—Mrs. Low ; Mr. Conolly and child ; Mrs. Hulse ; Mr. and Mrs. Tierney and child, Miss Shakespear ; Miss Dickey and Miss Davis.

For Mirzapore.—Mrs. Lieut. Campbell and child.

For Benares.—Miss Nation.

For Patna.—Mrs. Oldfield and 2 children and Miss Wilkins.

For Ghazeepore.—Capt. Barber.—*Englishman, Jan.* 26.

We learn that the sum drawn by the Court of Directors by the present mail is eleven lacs of rupees.—*Ibid.*

We understand that in consequence of all our Colonels being promoted to the rank of Major General by the Prince-Brevet, and of no Lieutenant Colonels being eligible for promotion to the rank of Colonel, the Court of Directors have suspended, until further orders, that part of the regulations which precludes Major Generals from holding the appointment of Brigadier.—*Ibid.*

RETENTION OF BRIGADIERSHIPS.—In answer to some speculative doubts that have reached us on the subject, we may say that, in a fair and liberal construction of the Court's orders regarding the retention of *Brigadierships* by such of the newly promoted Major Generals as may at present be incumbents, the Government will consider the case of Major General Barton, Town Major, to come within the rule, and that consequently he will not be required to vacate that appointment until he must otherwise have done so, by coming into the off-reckonings. Moreover, we believe, that permission is now granted for appointing Major Generals themselves to Brigadierships, as the Government may see fit, but it is not likely that such will ever be selected when there are meritorious and capable full Colonels available for the duty. We do not believe that the Bengal army has ever before been left bare of Colonels !—*Ibid, Jan.* 27.

We are happy to find that a requisition has been sent to the Sheriff to convene a Meeting to address the Queen upon the birth of an Heir Apparent to the Throne. We trust that our public will take the opportunity of redeeming their character for disloyalty by attending in large numbers when the meeting is called. —*Ibid, Jan.* 28.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIVES.—This morning a boat containing 14 persons, while proceeding towards Serampore, was capsized off Coilah Ghaut, owing to the boat coming in contact with the hawsers of two ships. Out of the above mentioned number of souls 9 of whom have been saved and 5 have met a watery grave.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 26.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The following Appointments are made by the Governor General:

Captain W. Rutherford, 28th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government of India Military Department, during Major Sanders' absence, or until further orders. This appointment to have effect from the 1st proximo.

Captain C. J. Oldfield, 4th Regt. N. I. and A. D. C. to the Commander in Chief, to be Commandant of the 2d Regt. of Oude Local Infantry, vice Macdonald deceased.

Captain J. Mathias, 33d Regt. N. I., to be Major of Brigade at Ferozepore, vice Gahan, marched with his Regiment.

Surgeon James Duncan, we hear, is to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, from the 1st proximo.—*Ibid, Jan.* 28.

We learn, that the restoration of Mr. Curnin, to his appointment in the Mint, by the Court of Directors has been confirmed by the Board of Control.—*Hurkaru, January* 26.

SIR W. H. MACNAGHTEN.—Our letters, received this morning, give on the authority of accounts to the 9th instant, from Jullalabad, a different version of the events, which led to the murder of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, from those already published. "It is now said that a regular treaty had been drawn up, on the 15th of December, in which our Envoy agreed, upon certain conditions, to evacuate Caubul. These conditions, it appears, were fulfilled—provisions, &c. were supplied—but day after day passed and our troops did not commence the stipulated movement. This naturally caused the Affghan Chiefs to become suspicious of the fidelity of Mahommed Ukhbar Khan, with whom the treaty had been made, and they loudly accused him of treachery. To remove these suspicions from the minds of his associates, he invited Macnaghten to a conference, and asked why the Affghans, having fulfilled the conditions named in the treaty, the British had not done the same. To this the Envoy (it is said) replied that the weather had prevented the march of our troops. A hot discussion then ensued, and, after a time, Macnaghten rose to depart, when Mahommed Ukhbar Khan seized the Envoy by the arm, and shot him dead upon the spot." Such is the account, which we have received from a correspondent, who adds a report that the town of Caubul has been stormed and carried by our troops ; but this does not seem likely, as later accounts have been received in Calcutta, which make no mention of such an event.

Another account has reached us, which whilst it tallies closely with the above, as far as it goes, supplies a very important particular, which, *if true*, gives a totally different coloring to the affair. It is said that when Ukhbar Khan laid his hand upon the Envoy, to keep him from suddenly breaking up the conference, one of our officers in attendance, (Capt. Trevor) apprehending violence, drew out a pistol and fired. Upon which both he and Macnaghten were immediately slain by Ukhbar Khan, and his attendants. We do not say that this is true—we merely give it as one of the versions, which are current, requesting our readers to suspend their judgment on the act, and the proceedings upon our part to which it should lead, until they are in possession of the true history of the affair.—*Ibid, Jan.* 27.

LAHORE.—The following is translated from a Lahore letter of the 3rd instant :—

"On the 1st instant the Maharajah, Sheer Sing, ordered the Scinde sirdars in captivity at Lahore, to be brought into his presence, and asked them to tell him who the traitor was, that constantly wrote to the sirdars in Scinde, and informed them of all his proceedings—even the most secret. The Maharajah offered them large bribes if they would disclose the name of the person, and threatened them and their families with rigid confinement, if they refused.

They all pleaded, that they were so closely watched by the Maharaja's people, that they could not even converse with freedom, leave alone carry on a correspondence with their countrymen. Some one of the Maharajah's own people—somebody not in confinement—must, therefore, be concerned in communicating the news to the Scindian chiefs. They, however, did not know and consequently could not say, who he was. The Maharajah became very much displeased with the captive chiefs, in consequence of receiving this answer, and ordered them and their families to be subjected to the most rigorous treatment in confinement.

Dewan Immamooddeen informed the Maharajah, that according to his orders, he had taken measures for rendering the roads between Ferozepore and Loodianah quite safe to the Maharajah's hurkaras.

On the 2d instant, some sirdars informed the Maharajah, that the English had assembled a large force at Ferozpore, and had likewise placed Dost Mahomed Khan in close confinement, at Sheharunpore, in consequence of having detected him in carrying on a correspondence with his countrymen in Affghanistan, urging them to resist the British, as he was not satisfied with the treatment he received. The Maharajah merely uttered the interjection—Oh !

It was reported to the Maharajah that Sirdar Itthur Sing was collecting a large force, and had already assembled two thousand troops, under the plea that as he had to keep the roads clear, and afford the English every facility, in their march towards Affghanistan, he was obliged to entertain a large body of soldiers. The Maharajah became alarmed at this statement, and directed the immediate despatch of emissaries, to ascertain the true reason of this unauthorised assemblage of troops.

Fakeer Azeezoodeen and Deen Mahomed Moonshee, then read the letter of the Governor General of India to the Maharajah. The letter requested a continuation of the present peaceable relations between the East India Company and the Maharajah, and the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty entered into with the Maharajah's father, Runjeet Sing.

The Maharajah was highly pleased at hearing the contents of the letter, and directed the Faqueer and the Moonshee to prepare a letter in reply, stating that the Maharajah would, in all things, maintain the strictest faith with the Company Bahadoor.

The Maharajah directed couriers to be stationed between Jumrood and Lahore, to bring, with the greatest despatch, the news sent from Affghanistan.—*Ibid.*

SIR WM. MACNAGHTEN.—The last account of the murder of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, which we gave in yesterday's *Hurkaru*, or something very much resembling it, seems to have obtained some share of credence in the Provinces, as well as in Calcutta. One of our letters says, "There is now another version of Macnaghten's death. When the envoy entered the tent, one of Ukhbar Khan's party drew his sword and held it over McN's. head, as a sign that the envoy and his suite were under the protection of the Khan. Upon seeing this, one of our people not understanding the custom, drew his sword in a threatening manner, and Mahommed Ukhbar Khan, fearing treachery, then shot the envoy. Connolly and Laurence are said to be prisoners. Trevor killed and Mackenzie escaped. —*Ibid.* 28.

A RUM APPLICATION.—The following application was yesterday made to one of the Police authorities. It is given *verbatim et literatim*.—"That your petitioner is sorry to inform your honour that your petitioner Brother Dullale, has been attacked with evil wind or possessed by the Devel, and unless some Remedy is made he will be deprived of his life, your petitioner therefore begs that you will kindly order the Thanader to prevent any Person from interfering, your petitioner gat a person that will perform some prayers and cure your petitioner's brother to-morrow in Cooley Bazar, the 28th instant."—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

It is very generally reported that the Bengal Government has notified to the local Government that no further Native Troops can be spared from Bengal for China. In that case it is probable enough therefore, that Madras may be called upon for another Regiment.—*Spectator, Jan.* 29.

THE 52D REGIMENT N. I. have been ordered we hear, from Asseerghur to Bangalore. Although we are well aware that the state of this Regiment has not of late been quite satisfactory, we also know that several unfounded and exaggerated reports respecting it, have been very injudiciously circulated both at Bombay and at this Presidency. That any misconduct on the part of a Madras Regiment, should be made the most of in another Presidency, is natural enough, as had all that has been stated been true, the Bombay Army might very possibly have gained a Regiment at the expense of Madras. At any rate whatever may have been the cause, we feel perfectly assured that the whole affair was greatly exaggerated at the Western Presidency, and to say the least of it very thoughtlessly re-echoed here. The Wing at Mulligaum have taken their pay, and were reasoned into orderly behaviour by the authorities there, and though we strongly questioned the original policy of the measure, it is now probable that it will be quietly carried into effect.—*Ibid.*

Colonel Herbert of the Invalid Establishment, who lately returned to this country in order to appear again before the Medical Board, is, we learn to be restored to the Effective Establishment, if now considered eligible, and is to be a supernumerary Lieut.-Colonel.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING FOR CHINA.—The *Lady Flora* and *City of London* have been taken up by Government for China, and the *Defiance* and *Lowjee Family* are also engaged conditionally, that is after being surveyed and approved on their arrival. The amount of tonnage to be taken up here, under instructions from Bengal, was limited to 3,000 tons ; consequent on this restriction some very eligible ships which might have been engaged at Bombay and brought round are rejected, while very small inferior ships are likely to be taken up at Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

The *True Briton* and *John Line* are engaged to take home the Invalids belonging to H. M. Regiments, and the *Mary Ann* those of the Hon. Company's.—*Ibid.*

Captain Campbell A. D. C. is we hear about to join his Regiment, which is proceeding to Affghanistan. —*Ibid.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn the death of Captain Lawson of the Barque *Tweed*, and a young man named Thompson, caused by the upsetting of the *Tweed's* boat between that vessel and the shore near Negapatam. The boat was upset off Carical on the 13th instant, the body of the unfortunate Captain was washed on shore at Negapatam, where it was interred by the Rev. Mr. Grifith. This sad accident should be a warning of the caution required in crossing the surf along this coast—a caution in too many cases sadly disregarded.—*Ibid.*

The *Iron Duke* was, if any thing, the favourite. *Glengour* led off as hard as he could go, the *Iron Duke* lying on his quarter, the first half mile in 56s. Hall kept his horse going at his best, which told upon the *Iron Duke* who was beaten at the back of the course, and could never touch *Glengour* again, who won by several lengths in 3m. 57½s.—*Athenæum, Jan.* 27.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GORDON.—We regret to announce the death on the 15th instant on his way to Bombay on sick certificate, of Captain W. Gordon of the 6th Regt. N. I., Assistant Quarter Master General to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force. This casualty promotes Lieut. W. M. Gunthorpe and Ensign W. Swington to the superior grades.—*Ibid, Jan.* 29.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING, 1842.

Second Day, Tuesday, 25th January.

FIRST RACE.—A Subscription Purse of 700 Rupees each, with 700 added from the Fund, for Maiden Arab Horses, 8st. 7lbs. each. Heats two Miles. To close on the 25th December and name the day before the Race. Three Subscribers.

Mr. Smollett's g. a. h. Prince of Wales, 1—1 G. Smith.
Mr. Maclean's c. a. h. Glengary, late Sooltan 2—2
Mr. Fox's b. a. h. Moonlight 3—dr.
Time—59s.—1m. 58s.—3m.—4m.
1m.—2m. —3m. 2s.—4m. 2s.

A good start, the Bay leading, the Grey and Chesnut lying about 3 lengths in the rear. At the back of the course, the Bay and the Grey rated it together ; up the Hill, the Chesnut by strong running, made up a good deal of his leeway ; at the turn home, the Bay was beaten, the Chesnut tried to close with the Grey, but could not, the *Prince* winning easily in 4 minutes.

2D HEAT.—*Moonlight* drawn. The Chesnut off at score, they Grey holding on his quarter ; at the distance post, George took the lead and kept it all the way round, winning as he liked in 4m. 2s.

SECOND RACE.—A Galloway Plate of 300 Rupees from the Fund, with Rupees 300 each Subscription, for all Arabs, 14 Hands and under, 1½ Mile Heats—Maiden Galloways carrying 8st. 5lbs. winners to carry 7lbs. extra. To close on the 25th December and name the day before the Race.

Mr. Smollett's h. a. g. "Frolic,"
Mr. Cranstom's g. a. g. The Stranger.
Time—Frolic cantered over, the Stranger being drawn.

THIRD RACE.—The Little Welter of 20 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, with 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscription, P. P. once round the course 10st. 7lbs. The winner of any Welter to put up 10lbs. extra. To close and name the day before the Race.

Mr. Maclean's.. ..b. a. colt Glenlyon,......1 Hall
Mr. Fox's.... ....i g. a. h. Florentine,......2
Mr. Smollett's.. ..b. a h. Ghuznee,........3
Time—31s.—1m. 1s.—1m. 31s.—2m.—3m. 2s.

For the Little Welter three came to the post. The Lotteries of the previous evening shewed that there was little choice between them. A fair start, the Grey taking the lead held hard ; at the quarter mile post, he went away and kept about three lengths a-head till past the monument, where the Bay Colt crept up, and at the three quarter mile post they were neck and neck, *Ghuznee* some few lengths in the rear ; at the two mile post, the Colt was a-head and kept the lead, winning easy in 3m. 2s. Taking the weights and the age of the winner into consideration, the time is first rate.

FOURTH RACE.—Match for 50 Gold Mohurs, 2 Miles —carrying 8st. 7lbs.

Mr. Maclean's....g. a. h. Glengour,........1 Hall
Mr. Fox's.... ....g. a. h. The Iron Duke. 2
Time—56s.—1m. 56s.—2m. 56s.—3m. 51½s.

European Intelligence.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the John Bull, December 4.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. John Ryle Wood, M. A., Cannon of Worcester Cathedral, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Worcester in the Vicarage of St. John in Bedwardine, vacant by the death of Townsend Forester, D. D. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The Rev. Henry Ratclyffe Surtees, to the Curacy of Henley in Arden, Warwickshire.

John Benson Skipper, Clerk, M. A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Ashchurch, Gloucestershire, void by the resignation of the Rev. Henry Pruen.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Bromsgrove Union, held on Monday last, the Rev. T. B. G. Moore, Curate of that parish, was elected Chaplain, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Fessey, resigned.

The Rev. Wm. G. Mayne, A. M., late Curate of St. John's, Manchester, to the Curacy of Prestbury, Cheshire.

John Geale Uwins, Clerk, M. A., to the prepetual Curacy of St. Matthew, at Ebley, in the parish of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, void by the cession of the Rev. H. W. Bowles Daubeney.

The Rev. I. Whytehead, M. A., late Curate of Freshwater (Isle of Wight), is appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of New Zealand.

The Lord Bishop of Ely has collated the Rev. James Tillard, M. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Connington, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. Wm. Darnell, B. A., of Corpus Christi College, and Chaplain to the Duke of Buccleuch, has been appointed to the perpetual Curacy of Bamburgh, Northumberland. Patrons, Lord Crewe's Trustees.

The Rev. Henry Masterman Barlow, B. A. to Christ Church, in the parish of St. Clement, Norwich, on the nomination of Rev. Arthur Leighton Irwin, Rector of the said parish.

The Rev. John Bentley Waites, M. A., to the Vicarage of South Stainsley, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Reynard.

The Rev. G. Platt, M. A., to the Vicarage of Sedbergh, Yorkshire. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Jos. Betton, to be the Incumbent Minister of Beresford Episcopal Chapel, Walworth.

The Rev. William M'Clelland, A. M., Curate of Castleblackeney, to the Vicarage of Lissara, or Mount Talbot ; and the Rev. James James to Vicarage of Killan. Patron, the Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin and Ardagh.

OBITUARY.

At the Rectory, Wootton, near Woodstock, in his 74th year, the Rev. Lancelot Charles Lee.

At Ashby Rectory, Lincolnshire, in the 66th year of his age, the Rev. George Thomas Langton, Rector of Barton, and Vicar of Kempton, Norfolk.

At Chittlehampton, Devon, in his 90th year, the Rev. Robt. Chichester, for a number of years the highly respected Vicar of that parish.

Aged 63, the Rev. George Thomas Langton, Rector of Barton, Norfolk, and Vicar of Kempton, in the same county.

OXFORD, Dec. 3.—Wednesday Mr. Algernon Bathurst, Scholar of New college, was admitted Actual Fellow of that Society.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday the Rev. Charles Clapham, M. A., of Trinity coll., Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*.

In a congregation holden at the same time the following degrees were conferred :—*Masters of Arts* : R. H. Bentley, New Inn hall, Grand Compounder ; Rev G. W. Cockerell, Queen's ; M. I. Brickdale, Student of Christ Church ; W. H. Hughes, Christ Church ; Rev. A. O. Fitz Gerald, Balliol.—*Bachelors of Arts* : J. P. Marriott, Balliol, Grand Compounder ; R. Walker, Lincoln ; C. S. P. Parish, St. Edmund hall ; M. Webster, Scholar of Lincoln ; A. R. Webster, St. Mary hall ; E. Ellis, St. Mary hall ; W. M. E. Milner, and P. C. Kidd, Christ Church ; W. D. Bathurst, Fellow of New college ; F. E. Thurland, New college ; J. Mackintosh, Christ Church ; A. C. Maclachlan, Exeter ; E. Levien, Balliol ; R. Sumner, Balliol ; C. W. Heaton, Scholar of Jesus ; J. Townsend, and J. Kitcat, Oriel ; W. T. Hutchins, Worcester ; T. H. Honge, Worcester ; T. H. Roper, St. John's ; J. Addams, St. John's J. G. Mountain, Postmaster of Merton ; and H. J. Torre University.

On Monday last, Messrs. Ralph Robert W. Lingen, B. A., and Scholar of Trinity coll., and Edward Kent Karslake, B. A., and Student of Christ Church, were elected Fellows of Balliol coll. Edward Walford, late of the Charter House, and Commoner of Balliol, and Edwin Falmer of the Charter House, were elected Scholars of the said Society.

On Wednesday last, Messrs. Robert Price Williams, B. A., Leonard Charles Wood, B. A., and John Morgan, Commoner of Jesus coll., were elected Scholars of that Society.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 4.—We are happy to find that the noble example of the Rev. T. Halford, of Jesus College, is already producing some of the good effects which might not unreasonably be expected from it. We are informed, on good authority, that one of alma mater's most distinguished sons, the Lord Bishop of Durham, has forwarded to the vice Chancellor, through the master of Caius College, a donation of 100 guineas towards a fund for erecting another wing of the University Library, and we have the additional satisfaction of being able to state that the Rev. D. Chapman, the Master of Caius, has, with his usual liberality, placed in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor 50l. for the same object.

At a Congregation on Wednesday last, the following graces passed the Senate :—

To present an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, on the happy occasion of the birth of a Prince.

To present Addresses of Congratulation to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on the same auspicious event.

To appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. French Master of Jesus coll., the Rev. Dr. Tatham, Master of St. John's coll., the Rev. Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity coll., the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Norrissian Professor of Divinity, and Margaret Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of the Civil law, and the Regius Professor of Greek, a Syndicate to consider whether any and what steps should be taken, to provide a more efficient system of Theological Instruction in the University—and to report to the Senate before the end of the ensuing Lent Term.

This proposition was received without opposition in the Senior, or *Black Hood*, House, and though *non placeted* in the Junior, or *White Hood*, House, was *carried* by a majority of 23 to 3.

At a Congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred :—*Doctor in Medicine* : T. Willis, Caius. *Masters of Arts* : S. R. Carver, Catharine hall ; J. N. Wilkins, Trinity ; J. F. Stanford Christ's. *Bachelor of Arts* : C. Richson, Catharine hall.

DURHAM.—At a Convocation, holden on Tuesday week, J. Thomas, M. A., made the requisite declaration on being admitted to the office of Junior Proctor. The Rev. J. Cundill, M. A., was nominated to the office of Pro-Proctor, and made the requisite declaration. Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince, were proposed, and received the approbation of the house. At the same Convocation, the Rev. G. Reeke, M. A., of Merton College, Oxford, was admitted *ad eundum*, by vote of the House ; and C. J. P. Forster, B. D., of Oriel College, Oxford, was presented and admitted *ad eundum*. A statue was passed for the management of the estates lately assigned to the University by the Queen in Council. Certain alterations were made in the regulations respecting the Observator. J. A. Hodgson, Colonel in the Hon. East India Company's service, was nominated by the Warden, and appointed by Convocation, to be a Curator in the Observatory.

CHESTER DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The second anniversary of this institution was held on Monday, at the Town Hall, Manchester, the Lord Bishop of the diocese in the chair. Very admirable speeches were delivered by the Right Rev. Prelate, and by Lord Francis Egerton, from that of the former we take the following exquisite simile, embodying the paramount necessity of education in the principles set forth in the Articles and Liturgy of the Established Church :—"He could imagine a beautiful ship at sea, with all her sails set, in perfect order, and even capable of withstanding the storm. There might be every requisite on board in complete order ; she might have hands sufficient to man her : but if that ship were without a rudder she would be driven about at the mercy of the ocean, and have nothing to guide her to the haven where she would be—and such was man without a ruling principle. (Loud applause.) For this reason it was that the Church had paid especial attention within the last three years to that she always had in view ; for he most positively held that the Church had always held that principle, and, indeed, in that respect had been at the head of the age in which we live, but various circumstances had prevented her from earlier carrying out those plans."

To the same tenour, bringing an important fact to bear, spoke Lord Francis Egerton :—"He had been looking into a book of a very light texture the day before ; it was a French volume, not necessary to name, but it contained some observations on the state of crime in France. The author assumed that from the year 1824 to the year 1836, the advance of light and intelligence proceeded with a more rapid course through that country than at any former period of French history. But it should be recollected that during the same period crime of every description had increased some thirty-nine per cent.—(hear, hear)—assassinations had increased by one-third, and forgery, false witness, and subornation of perjury, had increased one-half.—(Hear, hear.) The fact was an important one ; it would be wrong to draw a positive conclusion from it ; but it proved that the advance of mere education was not contemporaneous with the prevention of positive crime."

The Report, which was read by the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powis, Rector of Warrington, is an exceedingly valuable document, but too long even for us to give a *resumè* of it.—There were present, besides the distinguished individuals already mentioned, Mr. J. Wilson Patten, M.P. ; Mr. T. B. Crosse, M.P. ; Mr. P. Greenall, M.P. ; Mr. E. Cardwell, of Clithero Castle, Mr. R. Wilbraham, of Rode Hall ; the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester ; the Rev. C. D. Wray, Canon of the Collegiate Church ; the Worshipful Henry Raikes, Chancellor of the Diocese ; the Rev. Prebendary Slade ; the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powis ; the Rev. Hugh Stowell, &c.

READING.—A meeting was held on Thursday se'nnight in aid of the fund for the endowment of Colonial Bishoprics, which was attended by a considerable body of the Clergy and many of the gentry resident in the country. The strongest possible feeling prevailed as to the duty and expediency of imparting the "full benefit of the Church in all the completeness of her ministry, ordinances, and government," to the various colonies subject to the British Crown. The Venerable the Archdeacon enforced from the chair the important object of the meeting, and was followed by the gentlemen who had kindly undertaken to submit the resolutions, Robert Palmer, Esq., M. P., Wm. Mount, Esq., Charles Sawyer, Esq., William Stephens, Esq., and the Revds. Ernest Hawkins, Dr. Vansittart, H. W. Majendie, W. Levett, S. Wildman Yates, and G. Hulme. Letters were read from several Members of Parliament and other gentlemen, whose names will appear among the contributions, expressing great regret at their inability to attend. The result of the meeting was most satisfactory, the contribution in the Hall exceeding 400l.

DIOCESE OF RIPON.—A requisition has been presented to the Lord Bishop of Ripon, signed by a very large number of influential laymen and Clergymen, requesting his Lordship to call a meeting at Wakefield for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a diocesan board of education. The requisionists express their firm conviction that education, if not based on religion, is calculated to effect harm rather than benefit, and they are anxious that schools should be immediately established in the large towns of the diocese, that the children of the middle classes may receive instruction in all the branches usually considered essential to sound and liberal English education, based upon the doctrines of Christianity as taught by the Established Church.

Spirit of the European Press.

RAILWAY ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—Speaking of the practicability of carrying a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Stephens, in his work on Central America, has the following eloquent and, as it appears to us, just observations :—

"As yet the subject of this communication has not taken any strong hold upon the public mind ; it will be discussed, frowned upon, sneered at, and condemned as visionary and impracticable. Many in established business will oppose it as deranging the course of their trade. Capitalists will not risk their money in an unsettled and revolutionary country. The pioneers will be denounced and ridiculed ; but if the peace of Europe be not disturbed, I am persuaded that the time is not far distant when the attention of the whole civilized and mercantile world will be directed towards it ; and steam boats will give the first impulse. In less than a year, English mail boats will be steaming to Cuba, Jamaica, and the principal ports of Spanish America, touching once a month at San Juan and Panama.—[This anticipation of Mr. Stephens's is beginning to be realised. We read in the City Article of the *Times* of yesterday, that "The line of packets for the West Indies is announced as ready, four being placed on the berth to leave Southampton on the 15th instant—one for Barbadoes, one for Jamaica, and two for the Havannah, each of the latter taking a different route," and from personal inspection we can add that the *Thames* packet, one of the intended line, now lying in the East India Dock, is an admirable specimen of the art of steam boat building, and perfect in every detail of her appointments.]—On broad grounds, this work has been well characterised as "the mightiest event in favour of the peaceful intercourse of nations which the physical circumstances of the globe present to the enterprise of man !" It will compose the distracted country of Central America ; turn the sword, which is now drenching it with blood, into a pruning hook ; remove the prejudices of the inhabitants by bringing them into close connexion with people of every nation ; furnish them with a motive and a reward for industry, and inspire them with a taste for making money, which, after all, opprobrious as it is sometimes considered, does more to civilise and keep the world at peace than any other influence whatever.—A great city will grow up in the heart of the country, with streams issuing from it, fertilising as they roll into the interior ; her magnificent mountains and valleys now weeping in desolation and waste, will smile and be glad. The commerce of the world will be changed, the barren region of Terra del Fuego be forgotten, Patagonia become a land of fable, and Cape Horn live only in the recollection of sailors and insurers. Steamboats will go smoking along the rich coasts of Chili, Peru, Equador, Grenada, Guatimala, California, our own Oregon Terriory and the Russian possessions on the borders of Behring's Straits. New markets will be opened for products of agriculture and manufactures, and the intercourse and communion of numerous and immense bodies of the human race will assimilate and improve the character of nations. The whole world is interested in this work."

This is a glowing picture, yet not, we think, an overcharged one. Three weeks since we showed the all but impossibility of cutting a canal across the isthmus, and the practicability of forming a railway, in a communication furnished us by a talented engineer, Mr. F. Giles, who has for years directed his attention and energies to the subject ; and at this moment when emigration is from circumstances necessarily taking so strong a hold on the public mind, we would urge on the leading men and capitalists of our country the importance of being foremost in the magnificent but no less solid and useful than magnificent scheme of uniting the two oceans. By this route, and by the aid of steam-navigation, now all but furnished for the purpose, the passage from this country to New South Wales would be accomplished in ten weeks ; and this not in one continuous voyage but into two voyages of 35 days or less each, and having the advantage of landing at a sort of half-way house on the passage, the comfort of which will readily be appreciated by sea-going travellers.

Already steam vessels are plying along the coasts of Chili and Peru ; and we learn that coal has been discovered in continuous strata to the extent of 400 miles along these coasts—a circumstance of the highest importance, which removes one of the chief impediments hitherto objected to the undertaking, and which is most of all calculated to hasten the formation of steam navigation to New Zealand and Australia.

This grand enterprise of throwing a bridge, as it were, over the new continent, is, we perceive, beginning to be a favourite topic with the West India papers —and the *Jamaica Standard*, after estimating the expense of a canal—(a project now universally deprecated by engineers)—at five millions sterling, says justly enough even of that immense outlay—

"What would such a sum be, for instance, divided among the mercantile capitals of England, who would, by such a communication, in a very few years pay themselves back not only by the facilities which it would afford to Australian intercourse alone, but by the tollage which they may collect from so many other nations, in pursuing their traffic with distant countries. What would not the United States alone give for so many and so important advantages as the opening of the route in question would afford to their commercial intercourse with the East ! America, however, is too poor at present for such an undertaking ; and will Great Britain allow any other Power to deprive her of the glory, and the superior influence, of establishing a route which shall belong to others only so long as they may deserve it, and which to obtain, must prove one day or other among the most important privileges of every commercial nation !"

Sincerely do we echo the foregoing sentiments, and trust that Great Britain will be true to her interests and glory in this great matter, as she has ever been when roused to a sense of what is due to her own rank —among the nations.—*John Bull, December*, 4.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

We are glad to find that the idea of ornamenting the new Parliament Houses with paintings in fresco has not been abandoned. The art is indeed new in this country, so that the school will have to be formed out of which the artists are to arise, and Government must in consequence be prepared for many failures, and much disappointment, as the results of their first endeavours ; yet we see no reason to distrust the issue. Mr. Barry's idea of throwing the thing open to competition, and making Westminister Hall the place of exhibition for the several performances, is excellent. By the way, there is one British artist who has already given proof of his practical skill in this particular department of art—we mean Mr. Zephaniah Bell, at this moment we believe, the President of the School of Design at Manchester. We do not know whether or not this gentleman's claims to notice have been brought under the consideration of the Committee, and we have some misgivings lest the Committee should be tempted to judge of them by reference to Mr. Bell's portraits, or other paintings in oil. Now we trust that the case will not be so. Printing in oil differs so essentially from painting in fresco, that the peculiar genius which produces success in the one, often leads but to failure in the other. Mr. Bell has not established a very high name as a painter in oils, but we suspect that for fresco painting he stands unrivalled among British artists.

We learn that the Duke of Wellington has directed his attention of late to the condition of the regiments which occupy West India stations, and the causes of the mortality to which from time to time they are subjected. His Grace appears to attribute the evil very much to the unhealthy situations of the different barracks, and the inadequacy of the buildings themselves to protect the men against the influence of climate. *The results are said to be the concoction of a plan for the fabrication of cast-iron barracks, which shall be sent out in pieces from this country, as was the case with Napoleon's house at Longwood.* These huts will have numerous advantages over brick and mortar houses ; not the least ob-

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vious of which is, that they will be as moveable as a camp. What an extraordinary mind is that which notices every real evil in every department of the State, and devises a remedy for it!

The King of Prussia, we understand is about to send to this country three Clergymen, one for each of the schools of theology into which Prussia is divided, for the purpose of studying our method of managing the religious affairs of our parishes. The King's strong leaning towards the Episcopal form of Church Government, is not now a secret, in any well-informed circle; neither can it be doubted, that in the movement of which we have just spoken, higher objects are aimed at than the mere arrangement of an improved order of parochial discipline. We are old enough to remember the time, when such German divines as did visit this country invariably threw themselves into the hands of the Dissenters, from whom they acquired the most erroneous notions as to the pride and indolence of the Hierarchy. A better feeling exists now, and we are sanguine enough to believe that it will issue in such a junction among the great Reformed Churches of Europe, as must more than counterbalance, in guiding the minds of men, the weight of the Church of Rome. France will do her best to oppose it of course; for though she has no religion herself, she is not blind to the power which a steady religious feeling creates, even in small communities; so doubtless will Russia; for if Protestant Germany become one with Protestant England, in faith, in worship, in communication, and moral principle, what will become of the influence of both nations in the great European family? We are standing on the edge of very curious times, and shall not be surprised if our children have to witness such a revolution as has not occurred in the world since the foundations of Christianity were first laid. And of that, religion will be the instrument.

Our private correspondence from Constantinople describes the Turk as becoming, day by day, a totally new creature. He is getting rid of his prejudices so rapidly, that there is almost as much champagne consumed in the capital of Moslemism as in Venice. Coffee is consequently at a discount, and sherbet is out of fashion. There is some hope of the regeneration of Turkey after this.

We do not find that as yet either the name of the infant Prince has been decided upon, or that the sponsors have been chosen. All that seems to be known in reference to the subject is, that the Royal Christening will not take place before the month of January. It was intended at one time to hasten the ceremony, but the latest determination is such as we have described. Meanwhile Her Majesty is driving about in an open carriage, and the young Prince growing and thriving as the most loyal of her subjects could desire.

Extracts from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART VII.

SIR EYRE COOTE.—The authorities in England had wisely sent out to Bengal, as commander of the forces, and member of the council, one of the most distinguished soldiers of that time. Sir Eyre Coote had, many years before, been conspicuous among the founders of the British empire in the East. At the council of war which preceded the battle of Plassey, he earnestly recommended, in opposition to the majority, that daring course which, after some hesitation, was adopted, and which was crowned with such splendid success. He subsequently commanded in the south of India against the brave and unfortunate Lally, gained the decisive battle of Wandewash over French and their native allies, took Pondicherry, and made the English power supreme in the Carnatic. Since those exploits near twenty years had elapsed. Coote no longer the bodily activity which he had shown in those days; nor was the vigour of his mind altogether unimpaired. He was capricious and fretful, and required much coaxing to keep him in good-humour. Must, we fear, be added, that the love of money had grown upon him, and that he thought more about his allowances, and less about his duties, than might have been expected from so eminent a member of so noble a profession. Still he was perhaps the ablest officer that was then to be found in the British army. Among the native soldiers his name was great, and his influence unrivalled. Nor is he yet forgotten by them. Now and then a white-bearded old sepoy may still be found, who loves to talk of Porto Novo and Pollilore. It is but a short time since one of those aged men came to present a memorial to an English officer, who holds one of the highest employments in India; a print of Coote hung in the room; the veteran recognised at once that face and figure which he had not seen for more than half a century, and, forgetting his salam to the living, halted, drew himself up, lifted his hand, and with solemn reverence paid his military obeisance to the dead.

Coote did not, like Barwell, vote constantly with the Governor-General; but he was by no means inclined to join in systematic opposition; and on most questions concurred with Hastings, who did his best, by assiduous courtship, and by readily granting the most exorbitant allowances, to gratify the strongest passions of the old soldier.

It seemed likely at this time that a general reconciliation would put an end to the quarrels which had, during some years, weakened and disgraced the government of Bengal. The dangers of the empire might well induce men of patriotic feeling—and of patriotic feeling, neither Hastings nor Francis was destitute—to forget private enmities, and to co-operate heartily for the general good. Coote had never been concerned in faction. Wheler was thoroughly tired of it. Barwell had made an ample fortune, and though he had promised that he would not leave Calcutta while Hastings wanted his help, was most desirous to return to England, and exerted himself to promote an arrangement which would set him at liberty. A compact was made, by which Francis agreed to desist from opposition, and Hastings engaged that the friends of Francis should be admitted to a fair share of the honours and emoluments of the service. During a few months after this treaty there was apparent harmony at the council-board.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SUPREME COURT.—Harmony, indeed, was never more necessary; for at this moment, internal calamities, more formidable than war itself, menaced Bengal. The authors of the Regulating Act of 1773, had established two independent powers, the one judicial, the other political; and, with a carelessness scandalously common in English legislation, had omitted to define the limits of either. The judges took advantage of the indistinctness, and attempted to draw to themselves supreme authority, not only within Calcutta, but through the whole of the great territory subject to the presidency of Fort William. The strongest feelings of our nature, honour, religion, female modesty, rose up against the innovation. Arrest on mesne process was the first step in most civil proceedings; and to a native of rank, arrest was not merely a restraint, but a foul personal indignity. Oaths were required in every stage of every suit; and the feeling of a quaker about an oath is hardly stronger than that of a respectable native. That the apartments of a woman of quality should be entered by strange men, or that her face should be seen by them, are, in the East, intolerable outrages—outrages which are more dreaded than death, and which can be expiated only by the shedding of blood. To these outrages the most distinguished families of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, were now exposed. Imagine what the state of our own country would be, if a jurisprudence were, on a sudden, introduced amongst us, which should be to us what our jurisprudence was to our Asiatic subjects. Imagine what the state of our country would be, if it were enacted that any man, by merely swearing that a debt was due to him, should acquire a right to insult the persons of men of the most honourable and sacred callings, and of women of the most shrinking delicacy, to horsewhip a general officer, to put a bishop in the stocks, to treat ladies in the way which called forth the blow of Wat Tyler. Something like this was the effect of the attempt which the Supreme Court made to extend its jurisdiction over the whole of the Company's territory.

A reign of terror began—of terror heightened by mystery; for even that which was endured was less horrible than that which was anticipated. No man knew what was next to be expected from this strange tribunal. It came from beyond the black water, as the people of India, with mysterious horror, call the sea. It consisted of judges not one of whom spoke the language, or was familiar with the usages, of the millions over whom they claimed boundless authority. Its records were kept in known characters; its sentences were pronounced in unknown sounds. It had already collected round itself an army of the worst part of the native population—informers, and false witnesses, and common barrators, and agents of of chicane; and, above all, a banditti of bailiffs' followers, compared with whom the retainers of the worst English spunging-houses, in the worst times, might be considered as upright and tender-hearted. Numbers of natives, highly considered among their countrymen, were seized, hurried up to Calcutta, flung into the common jail—not for any crime even imputed, not for any debt that had been proved, but merely as a precaution till their cause should come to trial.

Every class of the population, English and native, with the exception of the ravenous pettifoggers who fattened on the misery and terror of an immense community, cried out loudly against this fearful oppression. But the judges were immovable. If a bailiff was resisted, they ordered the soldiers to be called out. If a servant of the Company, in conformity with the orders of the government, withstood the miserable catchpoles who, with Impey's writs in their hands, exceeded the insolence and rapacity of gang-robbers, he was flung into prison for a contempt. The lapse of sixty years—the virtue and wisdom of many minent megistrates, who have during that time administered justice in the Supreme Court—have not effaced from the minds of the people of Bengal the recollection of those evil days.

A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.—The members of the government were, on this subject, united as one man. Hastings had courted the judges; he had found them useful instruments. But he was not disposed to make them his own masters, or the masters of India. His mind was large; his knowledge of the native character most accurate. He saw that the system pursued by the Supreme Court was degrading to the government, and ruinous to the people; and he resolved to oppose it manfully. The consequence was, that the friendship—if that be the proper word for such a connexion—which had existed between him and Impey, was for a time completely dissolved. The government placed itself firmly between the tyrannical tribunal and the people. The Chief Justice proceeded to the wildest excesses. The Governor-General and all the members of Council were served with summonses, calling on them to appear before the King's justices, and to answer for their public acts. This was too much. Hastings, with just scorn, refused to obey the call, set at liberty the persons wrongfully detained by the Court, and took measures for resisting the outrageous proceedings of the sheriffs' officers, if necessary, by the sword. But he had in view another device, which might prevent the necessity of an appeal to arms. He was seldom at a loss for an expedient; and he knew Impey well. The expedient, in this case, was a very simple one—neither more nor less than a bribe. Impey was, by desist from urging the high pretensions of his court, act of Parliament, a judge, independent of the government of Bengal, and entitled to a salary of L.8000 a-year. Hastings proposed to make him also a judge in the Company's service, removable at the pleasure of the government of Bengal; and to give him, in that capacity, about £. 8000 a year more. It was understood that in consideration of this new salary, Impey would If he did urge these pretensions, the government could, at a moment's notice, eject him from the new place which had been created for him. The bargain was struck, Bengal was saved, an appeal to force was averted; and the Chief Justice was rich, quiet, and infamous.

Whether it was right in Impey to demand or to accept a price for powers which, if they really belonged to him, he could not abdicate—which, if they did not belong to him, he ought never to have usurped—and which in neither case he could honestly sell—is one question. It is quite another question, whether Hastings was not right to give any sum, however large, to any man, however worthless, rather than either surrender millions of human beings to pillage, or rescue them by civil war.

Francis strongly opposed this arrangement. It may, indeed, be suspected that personal aversion to Impey was as strong a motive with Francis as regard for the welfare of the province. To a mind burning with resentment, it might seem better to leave Bengal to the oppressors, than to redeem it by enriching them. It is not improbable, on the other hand, that Hastings may have been the more willing to resort to an expedient agreeable to the Chief Justice, because that high functionary had already been so serviceable, and might, when existing dissensions were composed, be serviceable again.

DUEL BETWEEN HASTINGS AND MR. FRANCIS.—But it was not on this point alone that Francis was now opposed to Hastings. The peace between them proved to be only a short and hollow truce, during which their mutual aversion was constantly becoming stronger. At length an explosion took place. Hastings publicly charged Francis with having deceived him, and induced Barwell to quit the service by insincere promises. Than came a dispute, such as frequently arises even between honourable men, when they make important agreements by mere verbal communication. An impartial historian will probably be of opinion that they had misunderstood each other; but their minds were so much embittered, that they imputed to each other nothing less than deliberate villany. 'I do not,' said Hastings, in a minute recorded in the Consultations of the Government—'I do not trust to Mr. Francis's promises of candour, convinced that he is incapable of it. I judge of his public conduct by his private, which I have found to be void of truth and honour.' After the Council had risen, Francis put a challenge into the Governor-General's hand; it was instantly accepted. They met, and fired. Francis was shot through the body. He was carried to a neighbouring house, where it appeared that the wound, though severe, was not mortal. Hastings enquired repeatedly after his enemy's health, and proposed to call on him; but Francis coldly declined the visit. He had a proper sense, he said, of the Governor-General's politeness, but must decline any private interview. They could meet only at the council-board.

In a very short time it was made signally manifest to how great a danger the Governor-General had, on this occasion, exposed his country. A crisis arrived with which he, and he alone, was competent to deal. It is not too much to say, that, if he had been taken from the head of affairs, the years 1780 and 1781 would have been as fatal to our power in Asia as to our power in America.

The Mahrattas had been the chief objects of apprehension to Hastings. The measures which he had adopted for the purpose of breaking their power, had at first been frustrated by the errors of those whom he was compelled to employ; but his perseverance and ability seemed likely to be crowned with success, when a far more formidable danger showed itself in a distant quarter.

HYDER ALLY.—About thirty years before this time, a Mahommedan soldier had begun to distinguish himself in the wars of Southern India. His education had been neglected; extraction was mean. His father had been a petty officer of revenue; his grandfather, a wandering Dervise. But though thus meanly descended—though ignorant even of the alphabet—the adventurer had no sooner been placed at the head of a body of troops, than he approved himself a man born for conquest and command. Among the crowd of chiefs who were struggling for a share of India, none could compare with him in the qualities of captain and the statesman. He became a general—he became a prince. Out of the fragments of old principalities, which had gone to pieces in the general wreck, he formed for himself a great, compact, and vigorous empire. That empire he ruled with the ability, severity, and vigilance of Louis the Eleventh. Licentious in his pleasures, implacable in his revenge, he had yet enlargement of mind enough to perceive how much the prosperity of subjects adds to the strength of governments. He was an oppressor; but he had at least the merit of protecting his people against all oppression except his own. He was now in extreme old age; but his intellect was as clear, and his spirit as high, as in the prime of manhood. Such was the great Hyder Ali, the founder of the Mahommedan kingdom of Mysore, and the most formidable enemy with whom the English conquerors of India have ever had to contend.

Had Hastings been governor of Madras, Hyder would have been either made a friend, or vigorously encountered as an enemy. Unhappily the English authorities in the south provoked their powerful neighbour's hostility, without being prepared to repel it. On a sudden, an army of ninety thousand men, far superior in discipline and efficiency to any other native force that could be found in India, came pouring through those wild passes, which, worn by mountain torrents, and dark with jungle, lead down from the table-land of Mysore to the plains of the Carnatic. This great army was accompanied by a hundred pieces of cannon; and its movements were guided by many French officers, trained in the best military schools of Europe.

HYDER TRIUMPHANT.—Hyder was every where triumphant. The sepoys in many British garrisons flung down their arms. Some forts were surrendered by treachery, and some by despair. In a few days the whole open country north of the Coleroon had submitted. The English inhabitants of Madras could already see by night, from the top of Mount St. Thomas, the eastern sky reddened by a vast semicircle of blazing villages.

There were the means indeed of forming an army which might have defended the presidency, and even driven the invader black to his mountains. Sir Hector Munro was at the head of one considerable force; Baillie was advancing with another. United, they might have presented a formidable front even to such an enemy as Hyder. But the English commanders, neglecting those fundamental rules of the military art, of which the propriety is obvious even to men who have never received a military education, deferred their junction, and were separately attacked. Baillie's detachment was destroyed. Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his guns into the tanks, and to save himself by a retreat which might be called a flight. In three weeks from the commencement of the war, the British empire in southern India had been brought to the verge of ruin. Only a few fortified places remained to us. The glory of our arms had departed. It was known that a great French expedition might soon be expected on the coast of Coromandel. England, beset by enemies on every side, was in no condition to protect such remote dependencies.

DECISIVE MEASURES OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—Then it was that the fertile genius and serene courage of Hastings achieved their most signal triumph. A swift ship, flying before the south-west monsoon, brough-the evil tidings in few days to Calcutta. In twenty-four hours the Governor-General had framed a complete plan of policy adapted to the altered state of affairs. The struggle with Hyder was a struggle for life and death. All minor objects must be sacrificed to the preservation of the Carnatic. The disputes with the Mahrattas must be accommodated. A large military force and a supply of money must be instantly sent to Madras. But even these measures would be insufficient, unless the war, hitherto so grossly mismanaged, were placed under the direction of a vigorous mind. It was no time for trifling. Hastings determined to resort to an extreme exercise of power; to suspend the incapable governor of Fort St. George, to send Sir Eyre Coote to oppose Hyder, and to entrust that distinguished general with the whole administration of the war.

HYDER DEFEATED.—In spite of the sullen opposition of Francis, who had now recovered from his wound and had returned to the Council, the Governor-General's wise and firm policy was approved by the majority of the board. The reinforcements were sent off with great expedition, and reached Madras before the French armament arrived in the Indian seas. Coote, broken by age and disease, was no longer the Coote of Wandewash; but he was still a resolute and skilful commander. The progress of Hyder was arrested; and in a few months the great victory of Porto Novo retrieved the honour of the English arms

A LITTLE FAMILY MISUNDERSTANDING.

"I hate riding inside a coach, especially with ladies, bless them! they will keep the windows *shut* and their mouths open. My companion on this occasion was a widow lady, just returned from India, and on her road to Leamington, to redeem her liver if possible. She told me she had tried Cheltenham, but was fully persuaded that they had adulterated the waters and mixed gamboge with them, as she was yellower after a week's sojourn there than she was when she set out on her voyage from Bombay. I answered her very shortly, and I fear very snappishly; for I was anxiously endeavouring to snooze away the time over the horrid roads which lead from Oxford to Banbury. My lively widow was fully bent on exacting the attention due to ladies, and after boring me with the history of her life and adventures in England previously to her being sent out to the Indian wife-market, began to amuse me, as she fondly conceived, with the vritues of her 'dear departed' and the numerous candidates for her widowed hand and sicca-rupees. I tried a snore or two, but they only served as pitch-pipes, and started her on a new tune. She ventured at last on delicate ground as I thought, and I made up my mind to stop her by a very broad hint. She began to recount to me the miseries of a fancy ball which she had attended at Bombay a few evenings before her embarkation for England, and after complaining bitterly of the inconveniences caused by the excessive heat, begged to know, if I had been there, in what character I should have appeared. 'It was a fancy ball, sir; everybody was at liberty to appear as anybody. Pray, sir, as what body should you have gone?' "Gone, madam?" said I; had gone at all—which I would not have done if I could have avoided it—I should have gone as the stone statue of Apollo. I think I should have been cold enough then. 'What an admirable notion!' said the lady, not at all daunted by my coolness; 'had I a hint of it at the time, I would certainly have appeared myself as Mrs. Appollo in white marble.' I gave a loud hem! and pretended to go to sleep in my corner. This very broad hint was not taken, I felt a knee, a sharp, angular knee, pressed against mine, and heard a voice in soft tones inquire if, 'I was usually so given to slumbering?' I did not reply to the question, but buttoning up the top button of my upper coat, I looked my tormentor hard in the face, and said, 'Madam, I am a married man, with ten children, and a very healthy wife.' This was, as I expected, a closer, as the bootmakers say, and I got quietly to Hopcroft's Holt, where, though the rain was descending heavily, and I cannot afford to ride outside in bad weather, I got upon the roof; preferring the torrents of rain to the floods of my pest's eloquence. When I arrived at the lane that leads to my humble cottage, and saw my servant Robert waiting for me, I jumped off the roof, and like a poodle who is fond of bathing, shook my dripping garments while the coachman handed down my luggage. In my ecstacy at getting over my journey and rid of my plague in the interior, I lifted my hat in a jaunty and playful manner to 'the inside.' The window fell immediately, and my gamboge tyrant in her horrible screeching tones begged that 'if ever I came to Leamington, I would do her the kindness to call upon her.' A card accompanied the invitation, on which I saw written in diminutive Italic characters, *Lady Fleshington Freeliver*. I made a bow as I raised the card to my eyes, and the 'Heavy Warwick' moved on. Robert, who had viewed the lady's move, observed, 'Well, if that isn't the most yellowestochreest female as I ever seed. I don't think as Missus would ever be jealous of she.' 'Spare your remarks, sirrah,' said I, 'and bring the luggage.' When I arrived at my cottage, of course, I kissed my dear little woman, and all my little expensive and expanding cherubs. I ate my chop and drank my thumbler,' as the Irish call it, of grog; for I can't endure a bottle of wine as a *solo*, port wants an accompaniment in the shape of a friend; and after asking after the affairs of the home department, betook myself to my study. There is great comfort—superior solace—in getting into one's own den. There's the easy chair, the dressing gown, the slippers, the—short what is there *not* to make a man cozy? * * * My eldest boy came in, without knocking at the door, and told me 'Ma wanted me directly.' As an obedient husband I obeyed, and to my great surprise found my fond, my faithful spouse doing a bit of fainting on the sofa, and my daughters trying to choke or suffocate her by applying—the one bottle of aramatic vinegar, and the other a phial of a sal volatile, to her nostrils. 'What is the matter?' I inquired. 'Oh, pa! replied my eldest feminine offspring.' 'Pa! how *could* you?' said No. 2, of the same gender, and almost at the same moment. 'Brute!' said my better half, as some men call their wives out of compliment to themselves. 'Brute! to think after so many years of connubial happiness—heigho! you should use me so barbarously! oh! oh! oh!' These exclamations which were uttered 'crescendo,' were followed by that peculiar pit-pat-patting of the feet, that ladies adopt when they are, or pretend to be, hysterical. The girls looked reproachfully, and again uttered, 'Oh Pa!' 'What is the meaning of this?' said I loudly, and interrogatively. 'Meaning?' replied my wife, pushing aside the aromatics and her two daughters, and looking like Melpomene at me. 'Meaning? ah! ah! a nice excuse, indeed—a sick friend at Oxford! I knew it—I knew it was all a flam—ah, ah! oh, oh, oh! I shall never survive it.' As their mother cried, of course her daughters by sympathy cried too, and all the little ones, who were attracted from their nursery by the hubbub, joined in the family concert. I confess I was in a great rage, and threatened to do great execution on the little criers with my cane, which was conveniently standing in the corner. My wife, however, to save her offspring, sprang off the sofa, and sent them up stairs, all but my two eldest girls, whom she detained as suitable witnesses in the suit. 'Oh, oh!' she sobbed out, 'not—satisfied—with—leave—leave—leaving—your house—to go—go—go—up to that horrid place—Ox—Oxford College—to pla—pla—play—your old pran—pran—pranks over again—you must make an ac—ac—ac—quaintance with this naughty—wo—wo—wo—wo—man.' 'An acquaintance? why I only met her in the coach,' said I. 'Yes, inside—inside,' said my wife. 'But I got outside,' said I, 'to avoid her.' 'Ah! ah! what a poor attempt at a blind,' said my cara sposa with a giggle, in which my two girls joined, 'just as you got home.' 'Oh! Pa!! Pa!!!' 'Madam,' said I, 'this is the most ridiculous affair I ever heard of—I assure you I was got rid of the yellow creature—I was thinking—' 'Yes, of paying your respects to her in Leamington—don't deny it. Robert heard her invite you. He told Mary, and Mary like good girl told me. There go, go—pray go—I beg you'll go. Leave your fond, your doating wife to follow an old—yellow—turmeric-coloured creature—oh! oh! oh!!!' 'I will, madam,' said I, and I did. I ordered out my little wheelbarrow of a pony chaise, and drove over to Leamington, determined to invite the turmeric-coloured woman to my house, and thus rid my dear little jealous woman of the green-eyed monster. I found her at the Blenheim—the first house I called at—and told her that my wife was most anxious to make her acquaintance, and to show her all the civility in her power. The bait was taken immediately, and I returned with Turmeric in triumph. It was a bold measure, but it answered as most bold measures do. My wife was satisfied that my morality was "above proof," and received the lady in so condescending a manner, that I was amazed."—*New Monthly Magazine for November.*

MISCELLANEA.

From the Bell's New Weekly Messenger, Nov. 21.

NASTY HABITS.—"Some years ago, the language, manners, and appearance, nay the very habits of stage coach drivers, were the mode with many young fellows; and so far was this carried, that a certain one is said to have injured a fine set of teeth by causing a hole to be bored between two of the front, in order to enable him to spit to as great a distance, and in as knowing a way, as Dick (somebody) the Oxford coachman. Once upon a time, when dress and good manners were more observed in public places than they are at present, Lord Chesterfield thanked a gentleman who came in boots and spurs into a box at the theatre, in which were some ladies, for his polite 'consideration 'in having left his horse at the door.' We know not exactly that we ought to thank one who comes into company, reeking with the stale fumes of tobacco, for having left his cigar behind him; the fresh odour of the latter might probably be the more agreeable."

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.—A question has been asked why the heir apparent has not yet been created Prince of Wales, in conformity with the usage which has generally conferred the title when the infant heir was but four or five days old? The answer might occur at once because the Duke of Cornwall is the son of a Queen regnant, whose delicate state, though, thank God, as free from suffering or danger as her affectionate subjects can wish, does not yet permit the performance of any acts of royalty. Every Prince of Wales hitherto has been the son or grandson of a reigning king, and we need scarcely observe, that the same cause could not operate to delay the elevation to the title after his birth. The explanation is hardly worth giving, but as we have been questioned by more than we could believe possible we think it right to offer it.

WHAT IS THE BUDE LIGHT?—The Bude light is a powerful concentrated light, obtained from a number of burners constructed somewhat on the principle of Aragand's lamp, with this improvement, that each burner has only one circle or cylinder, while in Argand's there are two. A stream of oxygen gas is transmitted through the centre of each burner, to consume the disengaged carbon, thus adding to the intensity of the light. This light is collected into a focus by means of mirrors, and again diffused through lenses of different forms. Crystals of the ocathedral facet, combined with prisms, seem to be most generally approved. The advantage this mode of lighting possesses is, that, while brilliant and effective, it is soft and pleasant.

The consumption of animal food in Paris during the last month was 5,840 oxen, 1,814 cows, 5,583 calves, and 30,755 sheep. In October, 1840, 661 oxen and 186 calves were cousumed more than on the last month, and 115 cows and 1,738 sheep less. The general diminution on the consumption of October 1841, as compared with October, 1840, was about 380,000lbs., although the price of cattle in the markets of Sceaux and Poissy has lately been on the decrease.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—This venerable pile, which is about to be converted into a cathedral, is, taking it as an entire structure, perhaps the most ancient in England, York Minster not excepted; for the latter has undergone various alterations and improvements at different periods of time, whereas the latter retains all its pristine grandeur and magnificence; nor has the hand of modern art attempted to trespass upon its ancient tracery. This abbey was founded by Offad, King of the Mercians, somewhere between the years 900 and 1000 of the Christian era, and was dedicated to St. Alban, the proto-martyr of this island. In the northern wing may be seen a black slab, let into the flag-stone flooring, which is the only one to be noticed throughout the whole building. Immediately over this slab, introduced into an oaken ceiling, beautifully fretted, is an old monkish painting upon a large scale, representing the martyrdom of St. Alban. The saint is represented as having just undergone the operation of decollation, whilst the blood is flowing copiously from his neck. Within the last few years, whilst some workmen were repairing the roof of the long aisle, they unmasked, under a thick and hard coating of mortar, a most beautiful painted canopy, richly gilt, which had remained concealed from the eye for some centuries. In a vault behind the altar was, about half a century ago, by means accident, discovered a stone coffin, which was found to contain the remains of Humphrey, Duke of Glocester. The site of the abbot's dwelling and of the domiciles of the monks is now occupied by the Abbey Grammar School. It was formerly a chapel, called Queen Mary's Chapel, but Queen Elizabeth endowed it as a public school. Both the Rev. Dr. Aubrey Spencer, the Bishop of Newfoundland and the Rev. Dr. George Spencer, his brother the present Bishop of Madras, were educated at this school.

THE UNFORTUNATE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—The American papers have again taken up the subject of the lamentable loss of the President steam-ship. It has always been considered that a vessel so strongly built could not have founded from the violence of the wind and sea only, but that other means of destruction had come into operation and caused her destruction. The near escape of one of the frigates of the United States, the Potamac, from total loss on the St. George's Shoal, has led to the conclusion that she might by possibility have been wrecked on it, and that even now some portion of her frame may be discovered, if an expedition for that purpose be despatched, the necessity of which is strongly urged. This shoal appears to be but little understood; since the captain of the vessel alluded to, feeling somewhat uneasy as to the proximity of it, appealed to the pilot, who declared that all was well; nevertheless the ship, after every effort that could be made for her escape, struck three times, and had the original course been persevered in, not an individual would have survived to relate the story connected with the loss of the frigate, then only a few hours out of port. That the President met with a catastrophe similar to that which had proved so nearly fatal to the Potomac, is concluded from the fact, that the severity of the gale was such, that it was, without doubt, necessary to keep her head to the wind, and that when she was last seen St. George's Shoal was directly to the windward.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.—Shortly before the battle of Jena, Napoleon had well nigh fallen a victim to one of those accidents which may be considered as reinforcements to the legitimate hazards encountered in the glorious "trade of war." At Weimar the Emperor disposed his forces in order of battle, and bivouacked in the centre of his guard. He had ordered a passage to be hollowed out in the rock, and towards 2 o'clock in the morning set out on foot to ascertain how the work was proceeding. Having remained an hour on the spot, he resolved to make a rapid inspection of the nearest outposts, before returning to his bivouack. This solitary excursion nearly cost the Emperor his life. The night was so dark that the sentries were unable to see the slightest object at the distance of ten paces. One of them, hearing footsteps, challenged, and immediately presented his piece. The Emperor, who was prevented from hearing the *qui vive* by one of his firts of absence, made no answer and was speedily aroused from his reverie by a ball whizzing past his ear. instantly aware of his danger, he threw himself flat on the ground. No sooner had he adopted this precaution than a shower of bullets passed over him; the first sentry's fire having been repeated through the whole line. The momentary danger past, the Emperor rose and walked straight to the nearest outpost, where he was immediately recognized. In a few minutes the sentry who had first challenged and fired was relieved from his post, and brought before Napoleon. The soldier was a young Grenadier in one of the regiments of the line. "You young rascal!" said the Emperor, familiarly pinching his cheek, it seems you took me for a Prussian! the dog does not waste his powder; nothing less than an Emperor serves him for a mark." The poor soldier, in the utmost consternation at the idea that he might have killed the little corporal, whom he idolized not less than the rest of the army, could only stammer out a few broken sentences:—"Pardon, Sire, but I had orders to fire; if you will not answer, I am not to blame; another time you must put in the orders that you don't choose to answer." The Emperor laughed, and to reconcile the poor fellow to himself, said, as he withdrew, "My brave lad, it was not your fault; for a random shot in the dark, yours was not amiss; it will soon be daylight; take better aim, and I'll provide for you."

MILK IN POWDER!—Kirchoff, a Russian chemist, who discovered the process of converting starch into sugar, has made several experiments on milk, by which it appears that fluid may be preserved for use for an indefinite time. Fresh milk is slowly evaporated by a very gentle heat till it is reduced to dry powder, which is to be kept perfectly dry in a bottle well stopped for use. When required it need only be diluted with a sufficient quantity of water; the mixture will then have all the taste and properties of new milk. This powder must form a valuable addition to a sea stock of provisions.

THE MARTYR'S LAST SUPPER.—On the 15th of this month, in 1555, Bishop Ridley gave a supper to his friends the night before he suffered. This supper presents some idea of the manner of living as well as the price of provisions, at that time:—A pig, 11d; a shoulder of mutton, 9d; a plover, 4d; bread and ale, 3d; wine, 1½d; cheese and pears, 2d: total, 1s. 6½d. "Quiet yourselves," said he to his friends; "though my breakfast to-morrow will be somewhat sharp and painful, yet my supper will be more pleasant and easy."

DANDIES OF THE 14TH CENTURY. They wore long pointed shoes to such an immoderate length, that they could not walk till they were fastened to the knees with chains. Luxury improving on this ridiculous mode, these chains the English beau of the fourteenth century had made of gold and silver; but the grotesque fashion did not finish here, for the tops their shoes were carved in the manner of a church window. The ladies of that period were not less fantastical.

MARVILLE says that the generality of ladies married to literary men are so vain of the abilities and merits of their husbands, that they are frequently insufferable.

PAINTERS WIVES.—The ladies of Albert Durer and Berghem were both shrews. The wife of Durer compelled that great genius to the hourly drudgery of his profession, merely to gratify her own sordid passion: in despair, Albert ran away from his Tisiphone; she wheedled him back, and not long afterwards this great artist fell a victim to her furious disposition. Berghem's wife would never allow that excellent artist to quit his occupations; and she contrived an odd expedient to detect his indolence. The artist worked in a room above her; ever and anon she roused him by thumping a long stick against the ceiling, while the obedient Berghem answered by stamping his foot, to satisfy Mrs. Berghem that he was not nappinge

QUEEN ELIZABETH.—This great queen passionately admired handsome persons, and he was already far advanced in her favour who approached her with beauty and grace. She had so unconquerable an aversion for men who had been treated unfortunately by nature, that she could not endure their presence, when she issued from her palace, her guards were careful to disperse from before her eyes hideous and deformed people, the lame, the hunchbacked, &c.; in a word all those whose appearance shocked her fastidious sensations.

TREATMENT OF DRESS-MAKERS' ASSISTANTS.—How do these 15,000 young families live; and how are they treated? The usual hour at which dress-makers' assistants commence their labours is seven in the morning and that at which they close for the day is eleven at night. One half-hour more elapses before they can retire to rest, and in order to be ready to resume their needle at seven in the morning, they must at least get up by half-past six. The average amount of time, therefore, which is allotted them for rest does not exceed seven hours. This would be obviously too little for delicate female frames—especially at the critical time of life at which by far the largest portion of these girls are apprenticed—even were their labours light and of short duration during the day. But the very reverse is the painful fact; they ply the needle without a moment's intermission, save the twenty or thirty minutes allowed them for eating their meals, from the time they enter the work-room until they have quitted it for the night. Now, surely it needs no medical genius to tell us, that to poor young delicate creatures thus worn out day after day for succession of months, with fourteen or fifteen hours unintermitting toil, seven hours' repose is not only inadequate to meet the requirements of nature, but must be attended with the greatest perils to the constitution.

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